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# Territorial Army to get 11,000 new members and better equipment

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced plans to recruit an extra 11,000 members to the Territorial Army by the end of the decade.

It will form six new infantry battalions and an additional air defence regiment in Scotland, and for the first time there will be a Territorial Army Air Corps Squadron, equipped with 12 Scout helicopters.

The expansion is designed to fulfil a target, set by Sir John Nott when Secretary of State for Defence in 1981, of raising the strength of the TA to 86,000 by 1990.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Sir John's successor, said that the expansion would add £30m to the TA's annual running costs and would involve the spending of £410m on equipment and facilities up to 1990.

There will also be a considerable reorganization of TA infantry units to improve command and control arrangements.

Of the six new infantry

battalions, one will be formed as an additional battalion of the Royal Green Jackets.

The names of the other four have yet to be decided and it is likely that there will be intensive lobbying as people seek to enhance their own regiments or to revive the names of regiments now defunct.

At 1982/83 prices the TA at its present size costs about £220m a year. Mr Heseltine told the Commons that it provided more than 25 per cent of the Army's mobilized strength at a cost of only 4½ per cent of the army budget.

The TA will also be receiving new equipment which will include the LAW 80 anti-tank weapon and new small arms. An air defence squadron will be formed in Scotland which will be equipped with the Javelin missile, an updated version of Blowpipe anti-aircraft missile.

Members of the TA are paid for each day of training. A private receives £11.50 a day and a Second Lieutenant £16.95.

They also receive a tax-free bounty of £150 in the first year, £275 in the second and £400 in the third.

They are required to put in a minimum of 27 training days a year to qualify for the bounty, but typically they do 15 days at an annual camp and 26 other training days spread through the year.

The financial disincentives to unemployed people joining the TA may be removed (the Press Association reports). An announcement is expected soon that TA pay will no longer be judged as earned income by the Department of Health and Social Security.

## Station project

A new railway station is being built at Cromer, Norfolk, by 10 unemployed people in a joint scheme by North Norfolk District Council and the Manpower Services Commission to boost the number of passengers on the Cromer to Norwich line.

## LT hopes to top £40m surplus

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

London Transport reversed years of decline last year with a £40m surplus by carrying more passengers by both bus and Underground, and achieving shorter waits at bus stops. It was its biggest profit in over 20 years.

Performance could be even better this year and there are hopes that the capital's public transport system, helped both by more attractive fares and more effective management, has at last arrested the decline and turned the corner towards an expanding future.

LT's new Travelcard, allowing unlimited travel for various periods on payment of a lump sum, has played a key part and a new £2 one-day Travelcard allowing unlimited travel after 10 am will consolidate its success in 1985.

A drop from 14 to six per cent in lost bus miles was achieved, primarily because staff shortages have been eliminated and bus maintenance improved.

The improved results allowed the Greater London Council's transport committee yesterday to adopt a new three-year plan for London Transport providing for a 10 per cent increase in bus and Tube mileage - all at the current level of £190m a year revenue support and with no job losses.

Mr Dave Wetzel, the chairman of the committee, described the scheme yesterday as "an optimistic plan for the future, and for the people of London."

With London Transport due to be taken over by the Government this summer and the GLC to be abolished next year, he said: "This shows the GLC is not allocating its duties towards the people of London. We are still in charge, and this is the direction we intend LT to take if the Government's Bill is defeated."

He gave a warning of dire consequences for London if the Bill is passed and described Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, as "not a Transport Minister but a Treasury clone."

If the London Transport was taken over, Mr Ridley's guidelines were followed, fares would go up 27 per cent.

## £561,000 for Pissarro

The National Gallery paid a record £561,000 last night at Christie's for "La Route de Sydenham" (above), a view of Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham, south London, (right) painted in 1870-71 by Camille Pissarro.

This painting depicts a view down The Avenue, as it was called then, towards St Bartholomew's Church. It was bought almost immediately by the art dealer Paul Durand-Ruel, who is believed to have sold it in the 1920s or 1930s.

## Brittan to outline independent prosecution service

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Home Secretary will announce this week the Government's plans for setting up a new national prosecution service in England and Wales independent of the police.

Legislation is expected to be introduced in the next session of Parliament beginning in the autumn based broadly on proposals contained in a White Paper published last October, which envisaged a service headed by the Director of Public Prosecutions and under the superintendence of the Attorney General.

The Government is acting to change a system which the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure has criticized as lacking in openness and accountability.

Under the proposals to be

## Shipyard men back takeover

By Jonathan Davis

A key obstacle to the planned private sector takeover of the Scott Lithgow shipyard on Clydeside was cleared yesterday when workers voted to approve a deal which should safeguard 2,900 jobs at the yard for the immediate future.

Mass meetings of workers at Scott Lithgow endorsed a favourable agreement on jobs drawn up between unions and the joint bidders for the yard, Trafalgar House and Howard Doris.

Mr Duncan McNeil, the union convenor, said: "We have achieved a real victory."

Trafalgar House originally

claimed that it would require only 1,200 of the 2,900 workers after its takeover. The main obstacle to the private sector takeover is that Britoil, the Glasgow-based oil company, has still formally to revoke its cancellation of its crucial £85m rig order with Scott Lithgow.

The Bill on the independent

prosecution service will also contain proposals foreseen by Mr Brittan at the Conservative Party conference last October to enable the Attorney General to refer what he regards as over-lenient sentences, particularly in controversial cases such as rape, to the Court of Appeal.

It will not have power to alter sentences passed by judges in other courts, but the aim is to ensure that review by the appeal court would have a deterrent effect on judges whose leniency had been publicly questioned.

## Butterfly farms for Guernsey

Guernsey is to use glass-houses left vacant by the decline in tomato-growing to produce butterflies for areas of Britain where they have become scarce, it was announced yesterday.

The scheme, known as "Project Papillon", will provide work for men who have lost horticultural jobs.

The Law Society welcomes a

nationally-based service and the separation of the police from legal representation as a counterbalance to the new police powers proposed in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

Barristers were concerned

about the effect on pay of such a system, with its greater government control over expenditure, he said.

The partial closure of British Steel Corporation's Scunthorpe works is the first sign that the two-week coal strike is beginning to affect industry, although it may be some days before it starts to disrupt output seriously.

The most threatened industries are steel and iron-founding, which rely on coke. West Midlands employers in engineering are worried.

The National Coal Board confirmed last night that supplies of coke to iron foundries, which last year totalled 300,000 tonnes, have now dried up, and because companies in that sector tend to carry small stocks there could be early production cutbacks.

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Scunthorpe relies on coke from South Yorkshire. Miners' pickets have stopped the movement of supplies by the two main rail unions.

Coal stocks, at other British Steel plants are thought likely to last for weeks rather than months.

The Confederation of British Industry said that it was too early to suggest what impact the strike would have on industry, because most companies had stockpiled in preparation. The industries most likely to be

## Shires' backing GLC campaign

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Greater London Council yesterday claimed strong support from the shires for its campaign against government plans to abolish it. It said that 20 of the 39 English county councils not threatened with abolition in two years' time had sent views about abolition to the Government.

It claimed that 17 of the 20 opposed the plan to abolish the GLC and the six English metropolitan county councils in 1986.

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## 'Mole' tells why he leaked union minute

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Ian Willmore, the former Department of Employment trainee who last night admitted he was the "mole" who leaked the confidential minute of a discussion on trade union legislation in December, has told *The Times* he had three motives.

They were: Disillusion with the Civil Service as an institution; a general hostility to the policies of the Government; and irritation at the specific content of the document in question.

Mr Willmore, aged 25, a "centre-left" Labour supporter, admitted his action to the security officer in charge of the leak inquiry after it had been made clear there was no intention of prosecuting the culprit.

He now works for Youthaid, a pressure group funded by Rowntree engaged on youth unemployment problems. He said he had no regrets a what he had done.

Mr Willmore was critical of the Government for initiating the prosecution against Miss Sarah Tisdall, the Foreign Office clerk sentenced to six months imprisonment for Friday for leaking a secret document on cruise missile deployment.

He said: "She is a soft target, a young person unable to defend herself in the way a



Mr Willmore: Disillusioned with Civil Service.

senior civil servant or an admiral could. I cannot see the difference between her, the other 'moles' and me. It is another unpleasant, authoritarian trick by Number 10."

Mr Willmore was in the process of resigning from the Civil Service, for which he had worked for 18 months, when he was interrogated following disclosure of a minute between his permanent secretary, Mr Michael Quinlan, and the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, in the magazine *Time Out*.

He found it difficult and depressing working in Whitehall because "there is aimless vexation in the Civil Service and what the Government is doing".

## Remand for graduate over IRA killing

A Queen's University graduate was remanded in custody for a week yesterday, charged in connection with the murder of Mr Edgar Graham.

Brandon Kerr, aged 23, an advertising sales representative living in south Belfast, is accused of withholding information about the Provisional IRA killing last year.

## Seamen's union backs closure of hospital

The National Union of Seamen said yesterday that it would back the proposed closure of the 150 year old Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital in Greenwich and its transfer to St Thomas's teaching hospital in south London.

The proposal has produced a vociferous campaign of local opposition.

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And that's why Kent Fire Brigade have recently installed a £17,000 video system at their Maidstone training centre in order to make on-the-spot records of the fires and accidents their men attend.

Chris Nelson of the Kent Fire Brigade is on call 24 hours a day in his radio controlled car, responding to emergency calls as they happen, and recording events for later analysis.

Needless to say, this type of training material has proved invaluable in improving the Kent Fire Brigade, as well as being equally useful to other Fire Brigades all around the country.

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## Miners' pension fund 'hazarded by Scargill'

Mr Arthur Scargill and other miners' leaders were accused yesterday of "disregarding their duty of prudence" by blocking investments from the mine-workers' £3,000m pension fund in foreign countries or competing equity interests.

Mr Samuel Stamler, QC, said in the High Court that their attitude was inconsistent with their "fiduciary duty" as trustees of the fund, to act in the interests of its beneficiaries, retired miners, widows and other dependents.

Mr Stamler said the fund had £200m annually to invest. It paid benefit of £2,24m to pensioners in 1981-82 and annual lump sum payments of £45.2m. About 250,000 pensioners and 100,000 widows and former members received benefits.

Members contributed £84.8m to the scheme and the coal board £151.5m.

Mr Scargill and his fellow union nominees on the fund's management committee were misusing their investment powers, he contended.

"They are disregarding the duty of prudence and exposing the fund to a hazard - unnecessary risks," Mr Stamler told the judge, Vice-Chancellor Sir Robert Megarry.

"Investments in oil and gas and investment overseas are regarded by the advisers to the scheme, its management and many other experts as necessary



Mr Scargill in London yesterday.

to the prudent investment of the funds of the scheme."

Mr Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, and the other union nominees are being sued over their refusal to approve investment strategy formulated in 1982. They had refused to approve investments overseas or in interest which competed with coal.

The action has been taken by the five coal board nominees on the management committee, led by the board's deputy chairman, Mr James Cowan.

The National Coal Board say that Mr Scargill and the other union trustees are giving effect to considerations that should play no part in their duty.

## Miners' strike begins to worry industry

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The partial closure of British Steel Corporation's Scunthorpe works is the first sign that the two-week coal strike is beginning to affect industry, although it may be some days before it starts to disrupt output seriously.

The most threatened industries are steel and iron-founding, which rely on coke. West Midlands employers in engineering are worried.

The National Coal Board confirmed last night that supplies of coke to iron foundries, which last year totalled 300,000 tonnes, have now dried up, and because companies in that sector tend to carry small stocks there could be early production cutbacks.

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Coal stocks, at other British Steel plants are thought likely to last for weeks rather than months.

The Confederation of British Industry said that it was too early to suggest what impact the strike would have on industry, because most companies had stockpiled in preparation. The industries most likely to be

affected, other than engineering and steel, were cement production and some chemicals.

British Rail, which normally carries about 1.5m tonnes of coal a week, said its business had been reduced by half, with no coal being moved in its Western, Eastern and Scottish regions, although coal trains were still operating in the Midlands, where moderate miners were working normally.

Yorkshire flying pickets trying to reach the Nottinghamshire coalfield are being increasingly frustrated as hundreds of policemen, manning an elaborate system of road checks in the county, turn them back in their scores (Craig Seton writes).

Yesterday 27 Yorkshire miners were arrested at road checks in the county and face court appearances on charges of obstructing the police or conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Many Yorkshire miners are now finding their way to Nottinghamshire's 25 pits using minor roads to try to avoid the police checkpoints.

All the pits in the county, where local miners voted heavily against the strike, were reported to be working normally yesterday.

**Correction**  
The description in yesterday's issue of *The Times* of the Nottinghamshire pickets as "non-union" was incorrect.

## Rate rises 'lowest on average for 10 years'

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The average rate rises demanded from householders and businesses next month will be the lowest since the reorganization of local government 10 years ago, the Rating and Valuation Association said yesterday.

Its survey, which it claimed was the most comprehensive issued so far, showed that the average increase in domestic rates in England and Wales will be 6.71 per cent. The commercial rate rise will be 5.86 per cent.

The survey was based on returns from all but two of the 403 rating councils in England and Wales. Those missing were Isles of Scilly and Liverpool.

## COUNCILS AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING TARGETS

Councils below target  
Spending at target  
Up to 2 per cent over  
Over 2 per cent over  
Over 5 per cent over

Source: Rating and Valuation Association survey of 396 out of 403 rating councils in England and Wales.

The association said that a third of a slightly smaller sample of councils would spend in the coming year above the targets fixed by ministers. Spending above targets can bring penalties in the form of cuts in government contributions to local government spending.

The increased harshness of penalties had made many councillors trim their spending plans, the association said.

In some cases a high-spending council would have to spend £2.40 from ratepayers in order to spend an extra £1 on services. The other £1.40 would be cut from its central government grant as a penalty for spending the extra £1 above its target.

Mr Gerald Hodges, director of finance for Bradford City Council, said at a press conference held by the association in London that councils had kept their rates rises low by running down their balances.

"We are being forced in my opinion to reduce our balances to unrealistic levels," he said. "I am apprehensive about next year. You have heard of creative accounting. But you can only use that sort of money once."

## Shires' backing GLC campaign

The Greater London Council yesterday claimed strong support from the shires for its campaign against government plans to abolish it. It said that 20 of the 39 English county councils not threatened with abolition in two years' time had sent views about abolition to the Government.

It claimed that 17 of the 20 opposed the plan to abolish the GLC and the six English metropolitan county councils in 1986.

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## Solicitors challenge Bar for the right to plead in higher courts

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society launched a campaign yesterday to break the monopoly of advocacy in higher courts, and obtain rights for the 43,000 practising solicitors in England and Wales.

The move, which comes hard on the heels of the loss of the solicitors' conveyancing monopoly, could have a serious effect on the 4,800 practising barristers.

It could also herald the end of the two-branch legal profession, barristers would reply by seeking an end to the solicitors' monopoly of direct access to the courts.

In a statement yesterday the society said if the conveyancing monopoly were removed it did not think it right to allow rules which remain in place to be justified in the public interest. It is designed solely for the protection of the Bar.

Solicitors already have unfettered rights to appear before the county courts, and a right of audience in chambers in the High Court. They will now press for rights of advocacy in the crown courts, High Court, Court of Appeal, House of Lords and Privy Council.

The campaign, prompted by the profession's younger members who are the majority, is intended to take advantage of

repeatedly-stated government intentions to tackle professional monopolies in general.

Mr David Edwards, deputy secretary general at the society, said it wanted to "catch the tide" if the Government was serious on changing the professions' traditional boundaries and monopolies. "There has been no mention of the Bar but there is no reason why it should not be included."

Extended right of audience, last pressed for by the Law Society in 1979, when it was rejected by the Royal Commission on Legal Services, could largely be achieved without legislation.

The Lord Chancellor has power under the Courts Act, 1971, to grant advocacy rights in the crown courts, the greatest prize for solicitors and representing half of barristers' criminal work. This could be achieved "at the stroke of a pen", Mr Edwards said.

Rights in other courts would need legislation, and the society is to press for such rights in a suitable Bill such as an Administration of Justice Bill. It is also seeking amendments to the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill now before the Commons, to grant advocacy rights in all family proceedings.

Sir Arthur Power, secretary of

the Senate of the Bar and Inns of Court, said yesterday that the Bar was "unimpressed" with the Law Society's reasons for pressing for rights of audience. The whole question was considered, it said, by the Royal Commission in 1979 and "the English legal profession as a whole should rather be considering ways of improving its service to the public."

The Law Society denied yesterday that its move would lead to the fusion of the profession's two branches. Mr Edwards said that it had always supported the need for a specialist Bar, albeit one reduced in numbers. "It might be 3,000 to 4,000 instead of its present 5,000."

Solicitors would take on much of the basic routine advocacy work, the society argues, and leave the more complicated cases to the Bar.

Among reasons cited for the campaign are greater freedom for the client in choosing an advocate, more efficient management of the case by the solicitor and continuity in the case, which will not have to be handed over to a barrister.

The extension of advocacy rights would inevitably lead to solicitors being appointed judges, the society said yesterday.

## Betting firms agreed closures

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Corals, the bookmaking subsidiary of Bass, and another leading bookmaker, Ladbrokes, are being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, over alleged closures of betting shops.

Investigations by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), following a complaint, unearthed 35

secret agreements under which balancing betting shop closures were made. Unprofitable shops are thought to have been involved.

Other undisclosed agreements on betting shop closures involving other bookmakers are still being examined.

One schedule of agreements by Ladbrokes - now placed on the restrictive practices register

- involved a number of other bookmakers, including Mecca, William Hill and Tote.

A Corals schedule also involved a number of other bookmakers.

Ladbrokes said last night that, when approached by the OFT, the company had offered every cooperation and that no further agreements had been entered into.



Neil Heselton, well again, on his way back to school yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

## Mumps aid BR's case

By Tim Jones

The British Rail passenger service on the beautiful Cambrian coast was severely affected - because the only passenger to use the Tonfannau halt regularly was ill in bed with mumps.

As Neil Heselton aged 12, recovered, a political battle was brewing over the future of the halt which he uses each day to

## Tonfannau

take him to and from school in Towy, Gwynedd.

British Rail proposes to close Tonfannau and two other halts along the line in an attempt to save £16,000 a year.

To strengthen the case, railway officials last week took a passenger survey of the halts to see how many people used the two trains a day which run

in each direction. But, with Neil tucked up in bed, no one used the trains.

British Rail says the wooden halts are decaying and repairs would cost £16,000. That could be better spent on the route, which loses more than £1 million a year, BR maintains.

A spokesman said: "This does not indicate any lessening in our commitment to keep the line open. But these halts are becoming dangerous and from May 14 we are suspending the services to them while we apply for the necessary ministerial consent to close them."

## Burglar brought the house down

Anthony Brown broke into a house to steal copper piping and blew it up. He had removed the piping from a live gas supply and then lit a match so that he could see in the dark. Southwark Crown Court was told yesterday.

Brown, aged 42, of no fixed address, survived the explosion unhurt and carried on stripping the central heating system as flames surrounded him.

He returned to the destroyed house, in Fulham, south-west London, the next day to steal more and was caught by the police investigating the explosion.

Brown, unemployed, who admitted arson and burglary, was jailed for 4½ years.

## Man on trial in waxworks case

John Kevin Acland, charged with causing damage estimated at £3,284 to wax models and props at Madame Tussaud's in north London, was yesterday sent for trial at Knightsbridge Crown Court by Mylebone Magistrates' Court.

Mr Acland, aged 21, from Pinner, north London, was granted bail on condition that he does not visit the museum. The charge relates to the Guy Fawkes, Sleeping Beauty and Bonnie Prince Charlie tableaux.

## Busmen strike

Most Glasgow bus and underground services were stopped yesterday by the second of what could become a series of one-day strikes in protest at the planned closure of three bus garages.

## Puppy calls 999

Bruno, a mongrel puppy, caused a police alert yesterday when it knocked over a push-button telephone at its home in Farnham, Hampshire, and punched the 9 button three times with its paw.

## Video-disc player prices cut by third

By Bill Johnstone

Philips, the consumer electronics company, has cut the prices of its LaserVision video-disc players by almost a third, making their high-street price less than half the £500 launch price two years ago.

The price reduction is the third since Philips launched its revolutionary product and is meant to allow its machines to compete directly in price with the models produced by the United States company, RCA.

The sales campaign will include other European video-disc markets in Germany, Holland, France and Switzerland.

Philips hopes to attract buyers and increase consumer acceptability of its products. The price cuts will be matched by a £2m advertising campaign, a new programme for dealers, a reduction in the price of some of the discs, and a doubling of the number of titles available from the present 420 titles in the video-disc library, which are pressed at the Philips factory at Blackburn, Lancashire.

The new discounts will bring some discs down to under £10 from a top price of £18. Later in the year a new 8in disc, principally for music lovers, will be launched for about £8.

The 12in discs produce high-quality sound for two hours on two sides. Signals for the video are held in minute pits on the disc and are extracted by laser.

Sales of home computer software have fallen dramatically since the start of the year, according to the Liverpool-based researchers Gowling Marketing Services.

Since 1979, 11.3 million programs have been sold to home computer owners in the United Kingdom. That figure should rise by about 1.3 million by the end of this year, the researchers say, far short of the sales which some companies have predicted for 1984.

Computer Horizons, page 17

## Satellite channels may be split

By Our Technology Correspondent

The BBC and independent television companies would not give their own channels for direct broadcasting by satellite under the latest blueprint.

The system now favoured by the proposed partners provides for the channels carrying a combination of programmes. Financiers and electronic hardware manufacturers are being canvassed to join the consortium which is expected to include the BBC and the independent companies. The BBC would hold 50 per cent equity in the company and the other partner would have the remaining share.

The new blueprint means that the four-channel system proposed earlier in the year has been all but rejected. The model was one channel to the BBC and one to the independent companies.

The Home Office, the Department of Trade and Industry, the BBC and the independent television companies have been trying to reach an agreement on a new satellite project since the BBC abandoned its original plans.

## Manuals on bomb making still sold

By David Cross

United States Army manuals describing how to make bombs from household materials are on sale in London six months after being reported to the Home Office.

Frustrated by the Home Office's explanation that it is powerless to ban the books, Mr P. Scheibner, a historian, has decided to show how to make home-made napalm, plastic explosives, nail bombs and booby traps at a hall in Lewisham, south London, on April 13.

The instructions are so simple they can be followed by

"any child of limited intelligence", he says.

The manuals, published by the US Defence Department for members of the armed forces, are available at modest prices from at least three outlets in London.

Mr Scheibner keeps the manuals *Incendiaries - unconventional warfare devices and techniques*, *Boobytraps and Improvised Munitions Handbook* in a safety deposit box in his south London home together with plastic cartridges, detonators and empty hand grenades which can all be purchased cheaply from the same outlets.

## Thames site buy-back

By John Young

The Greater London Council is expected within a few days to announce the future of the prime Coin Street site, on the south bank of the Thames between Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges.

It is believed that negotiations are under way for the council to buy back the land.

sold to Greycoat Commercial Estates by the previous Conservative administration for an office development.

There have since been three stormy public inquiries and two High Court cases, and meanwhile a glut of unlet offices has developed in the capital.

## Fake medieval cupboard in sale

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

One of the most impressive and successful fakes of the 1980s is included in Sotheby's house sale at Rookness, Lamorna Woodlands, Berkshire, tomorrow.

It was designed to look like a medieval food cupboard, richly carved in oak, and was probably made for one of the most discerning collectors of the period, Morgan Williams, of St Donat's Castle, near Cardiff.

Williams was a pioneer collector of early oak furniture, combining it with a taste for arms and armour good enough for many of his pieces to have been acquired by the Tower of London.

In 1909 Percy Maquoid included an illustration of the

cupboard in his book *The Age of Oak*, which remained the most influential work on the period for half a century.

One effect of the book was to encourage millionaire collectors into the field. At the 1921 sale of the contents of St Donat's Castle, the cupboard was bought by Evelyn Sportswoode, who had inherited a fortune built on Johnny Walker whisky.

Mrs Sportswoode furnished Rookness in the 1920s with the early oak furniture, which was all the rage, mixing splendid genuine pieces with made-up items and out-and-out fakes.

The food cupboard is a fascinating example of a fake piece, knitting together genuinely ancient bits and pieces.

The frame appears to be an oak dresser of about 1720 turned upside down, with drawers at the bottom and cupboards above.

In the cupboard doors there are two panels carved with portraits dating from about 1530, divided by a small openwork panel of Gothic tracery dating perhaps from 1480.

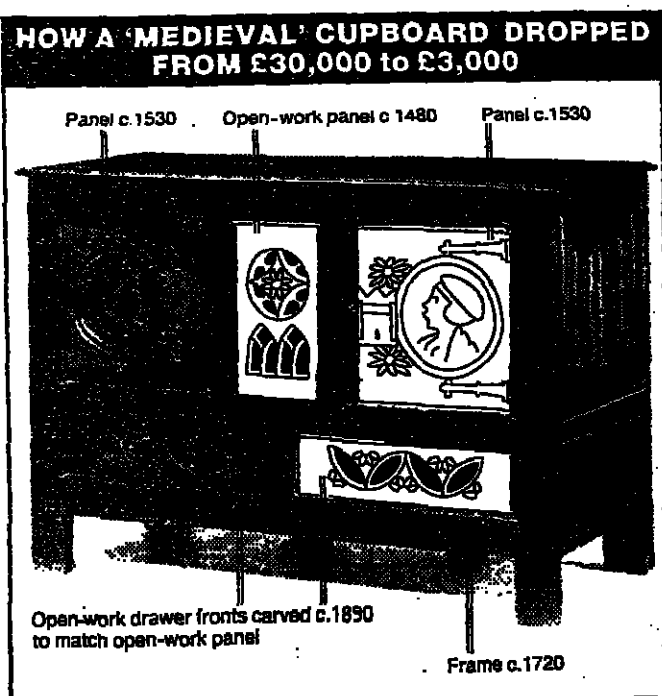
The openwork front of the drawers appears to have been carved when the piece was put together in about 1890 to match the Gothic tracery above, while the linenfold panels on the sides of the cupboard are probably also old but from yet another source.

The cupboard was first published as an outstanding medieval survival in 1902 by F. Roe in *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards*. He says that the piece was "recently discovered" in a remote part of Devon. Some of the grandest early oak furniture was made in Devon, in and around Exeter, a flourishing port, so that was a highly intelligent fake provenance for the cupboard.

As a palimpsest of ancient and modern carving the piece is expected to sell tomorrow for about £3,000. If it were genuinely medieval, the price might be nearer £30,000. The discovery that the piece was a fake was the work of Mr Victor Chinnery, an expert on oak furniture and consultant to Sotheby's.

## Divorce for MP

The 19-year marriage of Mr John Brown, aged 45, Conservative MP for Winchester, was ended in the London Divorce Court today when his wife Elizabeth was granted a special procedure divorce.



# A measure of how some companies lose money.

A fish might seem a curious measure of lost profits, yet any angler will tell you that one of the places where you find big fish is by the hot water outlet of certain factories.

Why?

Well, the warm water encourages river life to flourish, and so there's more for the fish to feed on so the fish grow bigger.

Great for the angler, but not quite so good for you if you're running the company.

Because that hot water could be costing you a fortune in wasted energy. In fact, the amount you're losing could set you reeling.

And nowadays with so much competition, when energy costs have to be seen as a vital part of production costs, every penny counts when it comes to pricing your product.

Fortunately there is something you can do about it.

Take the case of Fabricare Limited. With the help of our Energy Conservation Demonstration Projects Scheme they were able to install a heat recycling system which reduced their

energy consumption by making steam for laundering.

In this way waste hot water from various machines is fed through filters and cleaners to remove lint and suspended solids, then it's used to preheat the cold water.

The feed is also fed from the continuous washing and drying machines.

Fabricare successfully recover 68% of the energy available in their waste hot water. And the project will have paid for itself in two years. Maybe you could install a project on similar lines?

To find out, send in the coupon and we'll send you details of this and other projects.

It'd be a shame if your energy savings were the ones that got away.

To: The Energy Efficiency Office, PO Box 702, London SW20 8SZ. Please send me information on waste heat recovery and how I can make better use of energy.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE



# Six new TA infantry battalions announced

## DEFENCE

Further details of the plans to expand Britain's Territorial Army from 75,000 to 86,000 by 1990 were announced by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, in the Commons. He stated that six new infantry battalions would be raised in North Yorkshire and Cleveland, Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and Cheshire, Devon and Cornwall, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, and in London.

For the first time a Territorial Army Air Corps squadron, equipped with Scout helicopters, would be formed. The House will recall (he said) the Government's commitment to enhance our volunteer reserve forces. Two years ago my predecessor (Sir John Nott) announced improvements in our support to the Territorial Army and our plans to expand it to 86,000 by 1990. I am now able to announce the second and more ambitious phase of these plans.

In considering where and how to enhance the Territorial Army we have been guided by a number of principles. Most important is the operational requirement both in the European theatre and in home defence. We have also been conscious of recruiting potential, the availability of suitable facilities, and, in particular, the importance of the regional traditions and local affiliations.

Wherever appropriate, we have used the expansion plans to restructure and reorganize the Territorial Army infantry units. This will improve command and control, and reduce their geographical spread, which has long been a matter of concern.

Although final details remain to be decided, I can give the House an outline of our plans. We propose to raise six new infantry battalions in North Yorkshire and Cleveland; Yorkshire; Greater Manchester and Cheshire; Devon and Cornwall; Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and London.

We intend to raise a new armoured reconnaissance squadron in the Newcastle area. A new air defence regiment will be formed in Scotland and a further battery added to each of the three existing regiments. All will be equipped with the Javelin guided missile.

We plan to form for the first time a Territorial Army Corps Squadron, equipped with Scout helicopters. We shall also form new logistic and support units, including an ordnance unit in Bristol, a medical unit in Cambridge, and a transport squadron in Wales.

We plan also to enhance the Territorial Army's equipment. The number of guns in Field Artillery regiments will be increased; the infantry will receive, along with its regular counterpart, the new anti-tank weapon Law 80 and new small arms. TA battalions in the 2nd Infantry Division will be equipped with more mortars.

Our plans are to be implemented from 1986 onwards. They are set out in greater detail in an open Government document published today (Monday).

These measures will significantly increase our conventional capability, both in the United Kingdom and in Germany. They will strengthen the credibility of NATO's conventional deterrence. But for security expansion the Territorial Army needs to recruit and retain its manpower. We are considering practical measures to assist in this - and have launched a major drive to increase employer support. I hope to see more of this.

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service in the defence of our country. Their dedication deserves the full support of this House, and of the community at large. They are a symbol of the British people's commitment to NATO defence.

Mr David Davies, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Llanelli, Lab): How much will be the annual cost of these steps and the total cost to 1990? What response has there been so far from the employers, whose enthusiasm may not be so great as Mr Heseltine hoped?

While welcoming any steps to increase conventional defences, why does he not make a statement about the £2,000m increase in Trident which has caused far greater damage to our conventional defences than any benefit from the statement?

Mr Heseltine: The annual cost is of the order of £30m a year and the capital cost £150m.

He is right in asking about employers' acceptance because they have a prior preoccupation to ensure that their employees are fully committed to their companies' success in hard trading conditions. I hope that their enthusiasm will be on a wider basis.

I have announced the increased Trident costs. Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): While in 1986 he is planning 0.5 per cent real expansion, measures like these are vital in expansion of the defence forces. I welcome the new battalions, particularly that for Devon and Cornwall and also the decision to equip them with anti-tank missiles.

Will be any more about the youth training scheme and the extraordinary fact that only 670 have been accepted for it, despite the fact that there are 1,900 vacancies and 3,000 applications. Many had hoped the scheme would appeal to young people. Are the conditions for entry too strict, or are the same requirements as for regulars?

Mr Heseltine: As to the point about the extra 0.5 per cent I must ask him to await the forthcoming White Paper in which I shall be saying a great deal more about the issue.



Davies: How much?

The youth training scheme is not immediately central to the statement, but I am conscious of the fact that those who are accepted train alongside regular trainees and it is important that we do not get the balance wrong.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C): There is great concern in the Territorial Army about the effect which membership can have upon unemployment benefit. Given the importance of the role to which he referred earlier, would it not be possible for Territorial service to be exempt from this particular requirement?

Mr Heseltine: I have discussed this matter with the Secretary of State for Social Services. I hope he may be able to say something further in the next few days.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh West, C): How does the Government envisage the air corps will operate?

Mr Heseltine: We plan to form a new Territorial AAC squadron equipped with Scout helicopters which will be phased out from the regular units but still have a valuable and useful life. The squadron will be based at Netheravon and will have something of the order of 12 helicopters available to it. We shall be recruiting from ex-Army aviation personnel.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) asked for an assurance that the Territorial Army would not be using live ammunition to shoot live animals, as Norwegian troops in NATO had done.

Mr Heseltine: I shall be saying a great deal more about the issue.

Townsend: Famous names

Mr C. J. said particular attention needed to be paid to officer recruitment. It was vital for progress on new drill halls to continue. Mr Heseltine said he agreed about the need to recruit officers. Part of the £140m capital spending would be required for new drill halls.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Worthington, Lab): What is the difference between this and the Greenham Common one which was not?

Mr Heseltine: Mr Campbell-Savours will know that no Government can countenance a leak of its documents whether Labour or Conservative.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexleyheath, C): There was a general wish for enhanced and improved links between the regular army and the TA. What consideration had been given to the retaining and bringing back of old famous names?

Mr Heseltine: We have given quite a lot of thought to the question of names and there is a certain amount of consultation in progress which will want to take into account the views of people on this matter. I would not want to announce any firm decisions, but we will intend to do this relatively soon.

Under consideration was the Greenham Common in the Eastern District and the Light Infantry in Yorkshire.

Mr James Pwsey (Rugby and Kenilworth, C): Will the TA be receiving up-to-date equipment and not clapped out stuff?

Mr Heseltine: I shall be saying a great deal more about the issue.

# Union Bill based on elementary principles of democracy

## TRADE UNIONS

The Government was always talking about giving trade unions back to their members so it should allow trade unionists their rights over union election ballots, Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, said in the Commons during the report stage of the Trade Union Bill.

However, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, declared that the Bill was based on elementary principles of democracy - the ability of people to mark a paper to register their vote to be able to have a voting paper supplied to them; to be able to have a fair and convenient opportunity to vote at no cost, in security, and to have the voted fairly counted.

That, he said, was the sum total of what was taken to be gross interference in the democratic freedoms of trade unions.

Mr John Smith said that the Bill, which gives the Government power to restrict union elections and restricts union immunities in industrial action undertaken without a ballot, was a chance for the Government, to put its talk about freedom to the test.

He was moving an Opposition new clause to allow a trade union to opt out of the requirement to have a ballot to elect a principal executive committee if it held a ballot on the matter and members decide against it.

He said the government was trying to impose its own method on the union by a secret ballot, but that showed the moderation and good sense of the Government's approach.

He was resisting the new clause and other amendments because the Government regarded Part I of the Bill as the minimum which should be applicable to all trade unions. The new clause would be seen as opposing an extension of democratic practice of the best-established trade unions.

The majority of the electorate had voted at the last election for parties supporting a secret ballot for governing bodies of trade unions and a Mori poll has shown that 83

per cent of trade unionists wanted a secret ballot.

Mr Ian Milsom (Bow and Poplar, Lab) said anyone who had listened to the Secretary of State would have thought the argument involved the Government calling for a ballot and the Opposition refusing. But the members to decide whether they wanted this part of the Bill to operate.

It was an acid test of the genuineness of the Government's claim that its objective was to give unions back to their members, because if that was its aim, there could be no argument against accepting the new clause.

Mr Spencer Batiste (Elmet, C) said the new clause should be examined against the current actions of the National Union of Mineworkers. The claim by the Opposition was that the constitution would be safe in the hands of the executive of the unions, but that was what had happened.

The executive of the NUM and particularly its President, Mr Arthur Scargill, had used every conceivable constitutional loophole to avoid referendum on a national ballot to their members on the question of a strike. That was because the executive would not like the result.

It was precisely in that way that certain union leaders would use their constitution to manipulate their members.

Mr Gordon Brown (Dunfermline East, Lab) said the Government had produced no evidence to substantiate claims of widespread dissatisfaction with the current practice of unionists' rights to decide their own constitution.

Mr David Enoch (Erfith and Crayford, C) said there was a stark contrast between trade union members and their leaders. This Bill was an attempt to make trade unions more democratic and more responsible.

Mr David Preshall (Truro, L) said he supported the general thrust of this part of the Bill as there was considerable justification behind the Government's general intent. But a union should be able to opt out of the obligations of this section for five years if it held a secret ballot of all members and the result showed that they satisfied with the existing arrangements.

The new clause was rejected by 272 votes to 174 - Government majority, 98.

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# Strike will damage coal mining

## WALES

Miners who wished to work should be allowed to do so and should not be impeded by others. Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said during a visit to the Commons. The miners strike would do grave damage to the coal industry, he added, and must have its effect on the number of jobs the industry could provide in the future.

Mr Edwards said he had regular meetings with the regional directors of the National Coal Board in South Wales, but had no plans at present for a meeting to discuss investment.

Mr Donald Coleman (Neath, Lab): Would he agree the key to the solution to the present problems in the mining industry in South Wales

is a positive commitment to investment by the National Coal Board and the Government?

Mr Edwards: Any decisions are for the board, but at present it seems unlikely the board will be able to give these the priority they should have.

The sooner people get back to work, the sooner the board can get

on with producing plans for investment for the future.

Mr Gwyn Jones (Cardiff North, C): It is a sad day for the coal industry in South Wales when we have seen the result of voting in mining lodges and then good pits being picketed out by a militant minority.

We cannot help but feel sympathy for the miners and wish them victory in their battle against Mr Arthur Scargill.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales: Of the 48 high tech faces in the United Kingdom, only one is in South Wales. Why is he so lukewarm and faint-hearted about the new anthracite and coal coking pits in South Wales?

Mr Edwards: These are decisions rightly to be taken by the coal board.

During the year, he said, Wales had attracted well over 20 per cent of the total inward investment to the United Kingdom, and that was evidence that foreign companies at least understood the remarkable change in the mining place even if Labour MPs did not.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab), told by Mr Edwards that the latest seasonally adjusted total unemployed, excluding school leavers, was 163,500, compared with an estimated 78,200 in May, 1979, said I would not like to call the Secretary of State a hypocrite because that would not be allowed in the chamber, but I have listened to five years of giving these figures for increases in unemployment. It is high time he stood up in Cabinet and demanded some action by the Government to safeguard jobs in Wales.

Mr Edwards: What is hypocrisy is the action of the Labour Government who bewailed unemployment and put a tax on jobs and

increased that wicked tax on jobs. We have abolished that tax on jobs and that will mean about £45m more for Welsh industry this year.

Mr Keith Raffan (Delyn, C): The unemployment figures would be much higher if the nightmarish taxation of our Voluntary Reserves, not only in the Territorial Army, but in the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marine Reserve, and the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, Devon and Cornwall, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, and London.

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## Public good 'can override law of confidence'

The *Daily Express* was given the go-ahead yesterday to publish confidential material about the accuracy of the Intoximeter breath-test equipment.

Three Court of Appeal judges decided unanimously that a ban on publication imposed by a High Court judge at Cardiff this month should be lifted in relation to three key documents.

A general ban covering other confidential material belonging to the makers of the Intoximeter, Lion Laboratories, of Barry, South Glamorgan, will remain.

The documents were handed to the *Daily Express* by two former Lion employees, Mr Philip Evans and Mr Robert Smith.

Lord Justice Griffiths said that if material suggested on a fair reading that Lion was not honouring its obligation to the public, or that the machine was unreliable, it was "beyond question" that it was in the public interest.

He emphasized that he considered this an "exceptional case." It was not intended to be a "mole's charter", entitling disgruntled employees to take their employers' confidential material to Fleet Street.

Lord Justice Stephenson said: "The public should know that Lion's senior research chemist had apparently certified machines in 1982 as complying with Home Office standards

when they were imperfectly calibrated and was so critical of the practice that he left Lion's employment."

The public should also know "that Lion's chairman and managing director was informing his own staff on the eve of the Christmas, 1983, crackdown on drunken driving that many Lion machines did not comply with Home Office standards and might have to be withdrawn."

Dr Tom Parry Jones, chairman and managing director of Lion, which employs 65 people, said: "I am sure many companies are going to be very concerned about his decision to allow ex-employees to secretly remove confidential memos and documents and make these available to the national press."

"The Home Office has just published figures which totally prove the Intoximeter's accuracy against blood tests and it is a pity this was not available in time for the hearing."

Lord Justice Griffiths said that it was inappropriate for a "technical" reappraisal of the machine to be carried out in a newspaper.

But a campaign to put pressure on the authorities to do so was a "very important, even essential" function of a free press. "We would all be the worse off if the press were unduly inhibited in this field of activity."

Law Report, page 25



The view from a Hercules transport refuelling from a Hercules tanker over the south Atlantic (Photograph: Brian Harris).

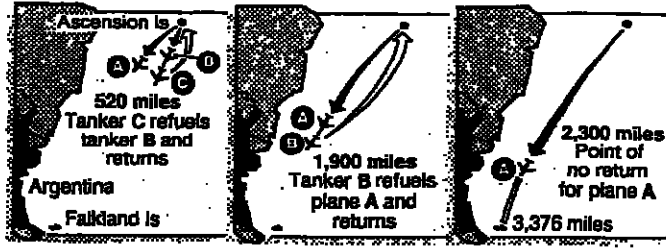
## Stanley 'air bridge' notches 600 trips

By Rodney Cowton  
Defence Correspondent

Hercules transport aircraft of the Royal Air Force will this week make the six-hundredth flight of the "air bridge" between Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands.

Since the recapture of the Falkland Islands in June, 1982, the Hercules have been operating their regular service across 3,376 miles of uninterrupted ocean at a cost of more than £100,000 a time.

It is thought to be the only regular passenger-carrying service in the world which depends entirely on the ability of one aircraft to refuel another in flight.



The air bridge began about ten days after the re-occupation of Port Stanley. Initially it involved seven or eight flights a week, but now it has settled down to five, of which two are basically passenger flights.

Because of favourable winds, the reliably good weather, the return flight to Ascension Island can be made without refuelling in flight, but the outward flight requires a minimum of two transfers of fuel. In the first operation one air tanker tops up another, which then flies on to refuel the Hercules bound for Port Stanley.

The margins for error are small but 600 flights have been made without mishap, although there have been a few diversions to South American airfields.

The flights have not, however, been free of discomfort. Thirteen hours of noisy, cramped, uninterrupted flying with nothing to see, on seats which lack upholstery can be an ordeal.

Over the past 12 months only 4 per cent of flights had to turn back: 10 because of technical difficulties with the aircraft, six because of in-flight refuelling problems, six because of weather at Port Stanley, and one because of a blocked runway there.

### NATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER FIGURES

JAN-JUNE 1981 Source: ABC JULY-DEC 1983

282,186	389,419
<b>THE TIMES</b>	-30.9%
3,622,720	4,127,578
<b>The Sun</b>	+13.9%
383,729	445,150
<b>THE GUARDIAN</b>	+13%
199,233	211,034
<b>FINANCIALTIMES</b>	+5.9%
1,836,118	1,407,185
<b>Star</b>	+5.3%
3,504,377	3,354,762
<b>Mirror</b>	-4.3%
1,963,054	1,850,135
<b>Daily Mail</b>	-5.75%
2,196,492	2,054,447
<b>EXPRESS</b>	-6.5%
1,400,935	1,245,026
<b>Daily Telegraph</b>	-11%

## Times sales up 30% in 3 years

By Colin Hughes

Sales of *The Times* have grown by more than 30 per cent during the past three years, a larger percentage rise than any other national daily newspaper.

The *Daily Telegraph* has been the greatest loser in sales competition among the national daily "heavies". Its average daily sale fell by 155,909 over the three years from January 1981 to December 1983, although its total sales remain the highest at 1,245,026 on average over the last six months of 1983.

Most of those lost readers appear to have moved to *The Times*, with an increase of 87,233 in average daily sales. *The Guardian* has added 51,421 a day, up 13 per cent, but its daily sales were still more than 75,000 a day greater than *The Times* at the end of last year.

Among all national newspapers, *The Sun* has achieved the second largest percentage

increase over the same period, 13.9 per cent. It has won the competition among the national tabloid papers by an increase of 504,858 a day to 4,127,578 over the second half of last year.

Most of those readers have moved from the *Daily Express* and *Daily Mirror*, both losing nearly 150,000 a day, and the *Daily Mail*, which lost 112,919.

*The Times*' average daily sales of 369,419 in the second half of last year compare with 310,093 in November 1978, immediately prior to the newspaper's 10-months shutdown.

and a trough of 268,797 in August 1980.

Comparison of the readership profiles of the four serious newspapers shows that the *Daily Telegraph* has the oldest group, with 54 per cent aged 45 or more, and *The Guardian* has the highest proportion of younger readers by a small margin.

More of *The Times*' readers (19.5 per cent) are in the most affluent and socially well-placed Class A bracket than any of the other three newspapers, although the *Financial Times* is close behind.

### READERSHIP OF BROADSHEET NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS

Newspaper	Total sales	Readers 16-44	% of each newspaper's readers in brackets			
			Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
<i>The Times</i>	1,245,026	23	20.0	16.3	6.6	56.1
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1,245,026	14	21.0	18.0	1.0	60.0
<i>The Guardian</i>	1,245,026	32	17.0	12.4	9.0	61.6
<i>Financial Times</i>	750,000	18	14.0	1.0	37.0	48.0

## Vasectomy husband wins £9,000

A couple who had a sixth child three years after the husband had a £20 vasectomy operation, were awarded £9,617 by a judge at Exeter Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Donald Thake, a railway guard aged 45, of Bideford, Kent, and his wife, Patricia, said the surgeon Mr Brian Maurice, of Rotherfield, East Sussex, who carried out the operation in 1975.

Mr Justice Pain, in his judgment, said that in 1975 the couple had four children and a fifth was on the way. Mr Thake was having difficulty managing on his pay and decided on the vasectomy.

The judge said the Thakes denied any warning was given to them and circumstances pointed strongly to the absence of any clear warning.

### Mental health care: 2

## High ideals fail to end the squalor

The Government is planning to accelerate the policy of letting the community care for its mentally ill by closing more hospitals over the next 10 years. In the second part of a series, COLIN HUGHES considers the development and implications of the policy.

For 25 years, since the Mental Health Act, 1959, those who care for mentally ill people have built what seemed an impregnable consensus. All agreed that no mentally ill patient should stay in hospital any longer than medically necessary.

What began as a reaction against the horrors of overcrowded hospitals full of forgotten patients, resembling Victorian workhouses more than centres of treatment, quickly became imbued with the liberal ideal of freedom for every individual, including those with disturbed minds.

Hospitals were not to be salves for a society embarrassed by mental sickness. The gates were to shut people out, and the community should accept responsibility for tending them back to full health.

The slogan "community care", stood unquestioned until the unanimity was quietly but formally broken by a statement issued by several voluntary organizations recently, led by the National Schizophrenia Fellowship and the Richmond Fellowship.

The statement, since taken up by health service unions, urged the Government "to reject the idea that the life of a long-stay mental hospital patient is necessarily worse than life as a homeless vagrant, which is for many the only alternative".

The people who fought so long for community care are suddenly anxious that the policy is being used as an excuse for cash cuts.

The numbers of mentally ill in hospitals fell from 154,000 in 1954 to 70,000 last year. Among every 10,000 people in England and Wales, 17 have been discharged from a mental hospital, but only one has found his or her way into local authority care.

The Department of Health and Social Security has repeatedly recognized the need for planning and funds. A 1981 consultative document, *Care in the Community*, led to improved joint funding to encourage social services and health authorities to provide hostels, group homes and day centres, but the authorities have proved reluctant to take on further commitments at a time of cuts.

even though they will not begin to foot the bill for another 10 years.

The document also expected the closing of 30 of our 100 mental hospitals. It is the announcement of the first of those plans which sparked the recent protest by voluntary organizations.

Accommodation is not the only problem. Of the few who do reach local authority care now, only 20 per cent are cared for by trained staff.

Despite the alarm, Mind, the largest mental health pressure group, remains firmly behind the policy. Mr Simon Hebditch, a national director, says freedom for ill people to develop their own lives outside institutions implies a necessary level of risk. "Perhaps that is a price we have to pay," he says.

Last year's Mental Health Act reinforced the 1959 law, saying people cannot be committed to a mental hospital unless they are a danger to themselves or others.

Those who are left to judge, often police officers picking up former patients sleeping in shop doorways, are unqualified to decide if a paranoid or deluded person should be committed.

Mr Terry Hammond, a housing association researcher who studied people discharged from mental hospitals in Southampton, found most living in the worst bed-and-breakfast places in town.

One in five needed to be readmitted within three years, most several times. They spent their days wandering the seaford, their symptoms worsening for lack of stimulation.

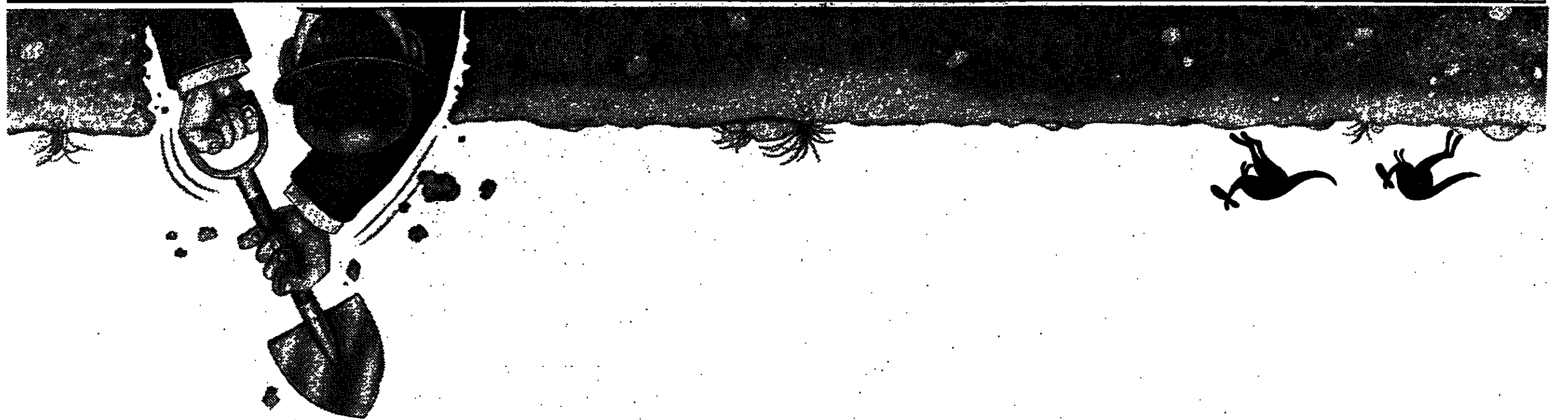
Landlords have leapt at the opportunity of easy cash. In London the Department of Health and Social Security is paying them rents of more than £100 a week to house mental patients, when the voluntary organizations say they can provide well-staffed accommodation for three-quarters the price.

Last year's Residential Homes Act will begin to tackle the problem, by requiring an inspection of private premises, and raising the registration fee from £1 to several hundred pounds.

However, the Act's enforcement has been delayed until September by discussions over details, and landlords are taking advantage of the delay.

In Portsmouth, where Mr Hammond now works, one new lodging house is being registered with social services every eight days.

Tomorrow: Hospital closures



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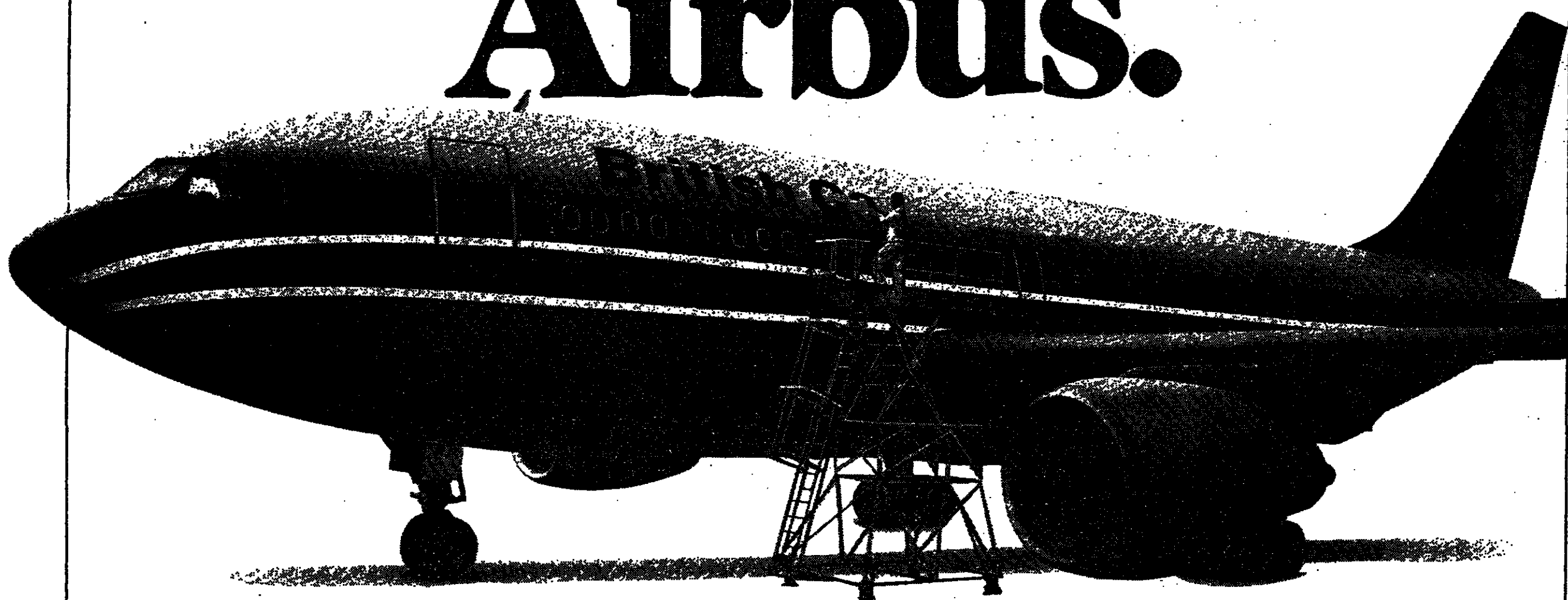
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## Angola deal and Pretoria pact cause Moscow acute unease

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Both the South African agreement with Mozambique and Cuba's recent agreement with Angola have caused acute unease in Moscow, which sees the latest turn of events as a blow to Soviet influence.

Western and African diplomats said Mozambique's non-aggression treaty with Pretoria, signed on March 16, was a particular setback for the Soviet Union. "The sight of a smiling Samora Machel shaking hands with Mr Botha did not please the Russians one little bit," one diplomat commented.

Moscow has always regarded Angola and Mozambique as its Marxist allies in black Africa. The withdrawal of 10,000 Cubans from Ethiopia and the prospect of a phased Cuban withdrawal from Angola also threaten to widen the cracks in the Kremlin's African policy, which is based on convincing black Africa that the United States stands behind an implacably racist and aggressive South Africa.

The Cuban move to pull some of its troops out of Angola is viewed with deep suspicion in Moscow. "It is a mistake to suppose that the Cubans always do what the Russians tell them," one African diplomat remarked. "Sometimes Castro does what suits him." Diplomats said the Cuban Foreign Minister, Señor Isidoro Malmerca, had paid an unannounced four-day visit to Moscow last week to discuss the Cuban-Angolan agreement, signed during a visit to Havana by Angola's leader, President Eduardo Dos Santos.

The Cuban-Angolan agreement contains a bitter condemnation of South African apartheid, and makes the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola conditional on an end to South African and American support

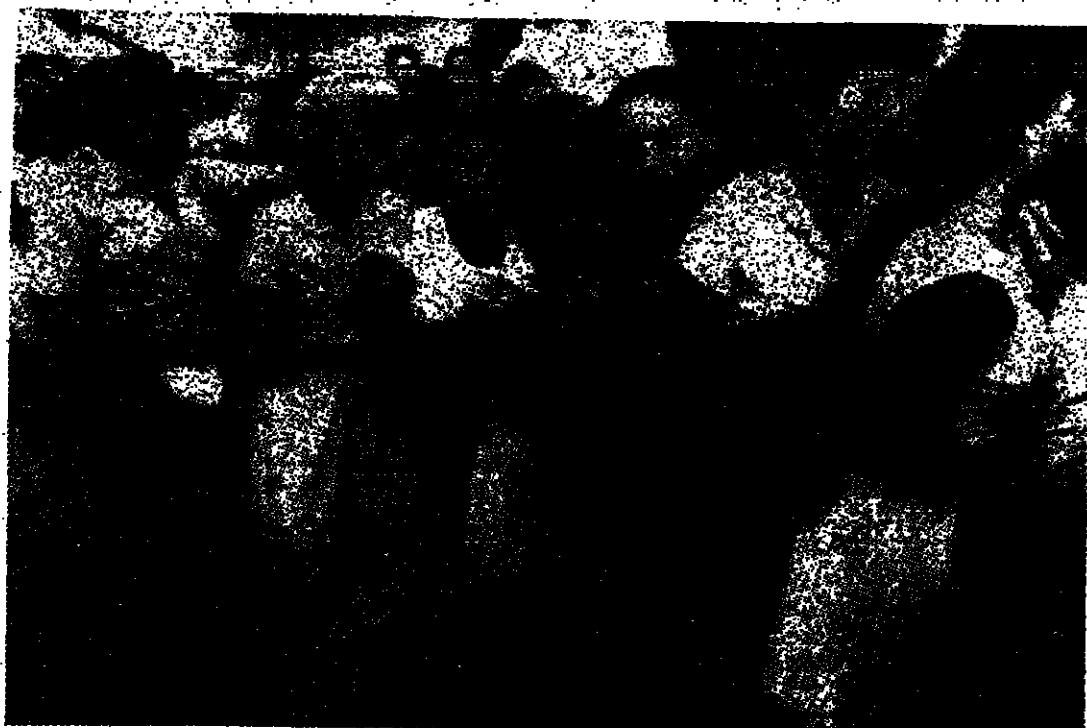
for Unita, the Angolan rebel force led by Dr Jonas Savimbi.

This is enough, however, to alarm the Russians and to raise the possibility that the Namibian question might now be settled. The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is a South African precondition for a Namibian settlement. The Russians were quick to point out that Mr Pik Botha, Pretoria's Foreign Minister, had described United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia as "unacceptable" in a speech in Winhoek.

The Russians have also taken a close look at the related South African-Angolan agreement on the disengagement of South African forces from Angolan territory and Pretoria's undertaking not to attack Swapo (South West African People's Organization) guerrilla bases inside Angola.

All these moves - coupled with hints that Luanda might even neutralize Dr Savimbi by coming to terms with him - have brought forth a barrage of attacks on South Africa in the Soviet media designed to remind black Africa that "racist apartheid, the brutal essence of the racism remains unchanged," as Tass put it on Sunday. The Soviet argument is that Pretoria is only flirting with the frontline states while seeking to force them into submission, with the backing of the US.

Sources said the visit to Moscow last week by Algerian Information Minister, Mr Bachir Rouis, was part of a drive by Moscow to remind Mozambique and Angola that their first responsibility is to organizations such as Swapo in Namibia and the banned African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa.



Rush to vote: Salvadoreans queuing for hours in the presidential election. Right, Acting President Alvaro Magana at the ballot box.

## Marcos regime accused of brazen gerrymandering

From Keith Dalton, Manila

"Brazen and massive irregularities" marred weekend voter registrations for parliamentary elections in the Philippines in May, a citizens' election monitoring group claimed yesterday. Some 83,000 registration centres were set up in the country in accordance with President Marcos's promise to bring up to date a 20-year-old voters' list, which Opposition leaders alleged was full of dead people and babies.

Simultaneous registration of

thousands of voters hostile to the Government was carried out at 10 People's Boycott Centres in Manila for people who intend to defy the law and not vote. They say the elections, the first polls since martial law was lifted in 1981, will only legitimize the 18-year-old rule of President Marcos.

"I have been in this movement for clean elections over the past 15 to 20 years, but I have never seen such brazen acts of double registration as what I have seen over the weekend," Mr Jose Concepcion,

the chairman of the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections, said yesterday.

The organization, which has the support of the Roman Catholic Church, fielded 20,000 "poll watchers" throughout the country last weekend and will do the same this weekend, when the four-day registration period ends.

Mr Concepcion said many of his "poll watchers" found well-organized, systematic ferrying of registrants in buses and lorries from one polling centre

to another, where they registered under fictitious names.

These "flying voters", as they are called, were well organized and they made a lot of money, Mr Concepcion alleged.

"In a number of municipalities a voter would register in one precinct, then go to another precinct and register under a different name and different address. A number of people registered 19 to 20 times."

He feared, he said, that the May elections could be jeopardized. "If we are not able to purge this list then we will have

many fictitious voters and, as a result, it will nullify the true results of the elections."

Although Mr Concepcion's organization was still compiling its report, the Commission on Elections, whose seven members are Marcos appointees, has dismissed as "untrue" the claims of massive registration irregularities.

The 45-day election period begins today, with most observers predicting that the ruling New Society Movement will win the majority of the 183 seats which all contested.

## Thatcher's Times article denounced

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday attacked Mrs Margaret Thatcher's article in *The Times* on Nato's new realism in the face of the Soviet military threat.

A "toughly-worded" Tass commentary said Mrs Thatcher was arguing "in the teeth of logic" by saying that the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 last autumn countered Russia's monopoly on medium-range missiles and would therefore reduce the risk of war.

"The British Prime Minister has made another attempt to justify Nato's adventurist policy of whipping up the arms race," Tass said. Mrs Thatcher's professed desire for arms agreements was "in stark contrast with the stubborn unwillingness of the Tory Government to take practical measures to curb the arms race."

The Tass outburst came on the eve of a visit to London by Mr Georgy Kornienko, the Deputy Foreign Minister. A planned visit by him last September was seen as a sign of improved Anglo-Soviet relations.

The Tass attack on *The Times* article seemed to mark a return to Moscow's disapproval of the "Iron Lady" *Pravda* carried its front-page cartoon depicting Mrs Thatcher as the British lion: her neck and tail in the grip of an elephant, with Mr Reagan's features.

## Gulf war helps the Kurds to fight on

By Hazhir Teimourian

If anyone could be said to have benefited directly from the three and a half years of war between Iran and Iraq, it must be the Kurds, an ancient nation of some 20 million people, mainly hill farmers astride the borders of Turkey, the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq and Syria. The benefit is mainly political, in the sense that the two warring countries have been less able to exert their fullest military might to destroy the armed Kurdish movements which seek a measure of home rule for their regions.

As a result, about 10,000 miles of the western mountains and valleys of Iran are still beyond the reach of Ayatollah Khomeini five years after his revolution. Similarly, the northern mountains of Iraq are outside the control of President Saddam Husain 23 years after a rebellion was started there by the late Kurdish leader, General Mustafa Barzani.

In other respects, war has brought even greater hardship to the life of the average Kurd, who tries to eke out a living from the poor soil, scanty commerce, or smuggling.

In eastern Turkey, where the greatest number of Kurds live, the shadow of the Turkish Army has not shortened, despite elections. The merest reference to the name of the Kurds continues to be a serious offence, let alone the speaking of Kurdish or any encouragement of the Kurds' political aspirations.

Only in the Soviet Union, where about 100,000 Kurds are too few to represent a threat, is any sum of money being spent on their literature and history.

There are signs that the Russians are increasing such expenditure, apparently hoping to improve their chances of exploiting resentment.

For the moment, the attention of most Kurds goes to the lonely struggle of their compatriots in Iran and Iraq, who fight on against heavy odds to win recognition for their separate cultural identity.

The old proverb that the Kurd has no friend still holds. No significant foreign help reached the autonomy-seeking movements and their plight is never raised in international gatherings.

The struggle of the Kurds of Iran is led by a former



Mr Talabani: Hangings set back peace initiative.

Sorbonne lecturer in economic planning, Dr Abdorrahman Oassemlou, who commands the Kurdistan Democratic Party's 12,000 full-time guerrillas against 80,000 Iranian troops. In Iraq the leadership of the movement is split between Mr Jalal Talabani's Patriotic Union and Mr Idris Barzani's Democratic Party.

Mr Barzani has aligned himself with Iran and lives near Tehran, but Mr Talabani has been engaged in negotiations with the Government of Iraq, hoping to be given charge of an autonomous Kurdish regional authority in the north in return for joining the Iraqi Army in the defence of the country's borders with Iran.

The Government has been dragging its feet in the negotiations, and when it hanged 25 supporters of the Patriotic Union recently for trying to evade military service, it seemed the talks were doomed.

The titanic struggles of the empires of Russia, Ottoman Turkey, Persia, Britain and France over the past 300 years, which left the carcass of Kurdistan so torn apart, continue to affect for the worse the daily existence of today's Kurdish hill farmers.



## Gunman wounds US envoy in Strasbourg

Strasbourg (AP) - The American Consul-General here yesterday suffered superficial wounds when a gunman fired five shots at him.

Mr Robert Onan Homme, aged 43, was only slightly injured in the face, neck and chest by the small-calibre bullets fired through the windows of his car, a Strasbourg hospital spokesman said. No surgery was needed.

The US Embassy in Paris confirmed that Mr Homme was

only slightly wounded. A spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry condemned the attack and expressed the Government's sympathy for Mr Homme and his family.

Witnesses said a man of Asiatic appearance shot Mr Homme moments after the diplomat got into his car outside his home in suburban Strasbourg at about 9 am. The force of the shots was lessened by the windscreen and windows, police said.

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After the summit: Looking for a way forward

# France and Italy hold key to progress at today's talks on EEC cash crisis

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government is hoping that today's meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Brussels will build a platform from which they can move towards resolution of the Community's cash quarrels before June. But Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is said to be attending with an open mind and no firm expectations of results.

He and his advisers want the foreign ministers to consolidate the points agreed at last week's summit in Brussels, before it started to fall apart.

The British team is not prepared to compromise on any of the principles involved, but is

clearly ready to negotiate over detail in the hope that agreement can be reached.

Today's meeting, quickly called by the French after the summit collapsed, should determine "whether we are back in business or not", one source said. If the answer to this is in the affirmative it is hoped that the Ten can start moving forward at their next scheduled meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council in two weeks' time.

Whitehall would like to see agreement reached before June when the European Parliamentary elections are due. But much today could depend on how

readily France and Italy agree to drop their objections to paying the £457m rebate due to Britain.

● **Hope of deal:** The possibility of a Community agreement being reached before the European assembly elections on June 14 was floated by senior Whitehall sources yesterday. (Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, writes).

It was said last night that President Mitterand's determination to break last week's impasse could just push the Ten into an outline deal on Britain's budget contributions.

## French use Thatcher as scapegoat for all ills

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Tens of thousands of farmers demonstrated throughout France yesterday against milk quotas, cuts in farm prices, the enlargement of the Community and Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The British Prime Minister has become the French farmers' *bête noir* and scapegoat for all their complaints. M. Francois Guillaume, the leader of the biggest farmers' union, was the most vociferous last week among those calling for the exclusion of Britain from the EEC as a solution to everyone's problems.

In Lyons, anti-British slogans, such as "blow up Thatcher" and "dump Thatcher in the sea", were in evidence as about 5,000 farmers marched through the town. A Union flag outside a hotel was torn down and trampled underfoot. "We want to make Mrs Thatcher understand that we will not accept that she ruins us any further," one farmer said.

At Portgarrigue, near Beziers in the south-west, a group of about 30 wine-growers wearing masks set fire to two households belonging to a British boat-hire company, Richardson Beaver Fleet, based in Norwich, causing damage worth nearly £100,000. Police have opened an inquiry.

By and large, the demonstrations passed reasonably peacefully (for France). Reports of police clashing with protesters or using tear gas were relatively rare. Severe traffic jams were nevertheless caused throughout the country as farmers erected barricades of tractors, burning tyres and felled trees, on motorways and access roads into towns.

The most violent action yesterday was in the Languedoc-Roussillon region in the south-west where wine-growers, who had already gone on the rampage on Saturday, blowing up railway lines and cutting telephone cables, attacked three tax offices, breaking down doors.

The growers were protesting about the EEC proposal to cut subsidies for short-term storage, the fall in table wine prices and the decision to allow Spain to enter the community, which will mean a further flooding of the overflying EEC table wine "lake".

## Bomb blast at British consulate

Baghdad, (AFP) - An Iraqi citizen was wounded yesterday when a bomb exploded inside the British consulate here, he is suspected of having planted the bomb himself.

He was alone in a room of the consulate when the bomb which was in a small package went off.

Several students were in the consulate taking English lessons at the time.

British and foreign diplomats have recently received threats signed by the "Islamic Jihad".

## Farm talks crucial to break the deadlock

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The EEC's "Irish problem" dogged the outset of yesterday's agriculture ministers' meeting in Brussels, which was trying to reach agreement on some of the issues left unresolved by last week's summit.

Ireland is pressing for special case treatment by the Community when it brings in more stringent rules to cut milk production.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, walked out of the summit when other leaders, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher, rejected out of hand a suggested compromise to allow Ireland to produce one million tonnes of milk more than would be allowed under the new rules.

Success at the Agriculture Council, which was meant to continue today is seen as an important key for helping to end the deadlock over negotiations on the British EEC budget problem. These negotiations are due to resume in Brussels among foreign ministers today.

From the outset of yesterday's meeting Mr Austin Deasy, the Irish minister, claimed that his country was no longer prepared to consider the compromise on the table at the summit. He wanted the offer increased further. Faced with this tougher position, Mr Michel Rocard, the French minister, said that he would end the meeting early unless there could be quick progress.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, has argued that the Community simply cannot afford having Ireland produce

the extra million tonnes, each of which costs about £150 to dispose of. It would wipe out all the hoped for savings this year on cutting back EEC dairy production. But Mr Jopling said, if Ireland were to be given an exemption he would insist on equal treatment for dairy farmers in Northern Ireland.

The foreign ministers today are expected to adopt equally tough positions on the British budget question. Whereas Britain believes that it has moved a long way towards meeting the position of the other nine the Irish persists in other EEC capitals, that Mrs Thatcher has been destructively intransigent.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign Secretary, will point out that Britain in fact has agreed to a change in the way its net contribution to the Community is defined. The new method makes it look as though Britain pays nearly £200m less than the £1,300m it expects to hand over to Brussels this year. This means any rebate will be calculated against a lower base.

He will also point out that Mrs Thatcher reduced her rebate demand from £900m to £750m.

Britain is particularly concerned that West Germany apparently is refusing to pay its normal share of any rebate above this amount. This adds to the resistance of the other countries, who would have to find the extra money if this were agreed, and makes it more difficult than ever to find a mechanism for a permanent solution.

## Bonn rejects British criticism of Kohl

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, has a meeting at the weekend with Sir Jock Taylor, the British Ambassador, as cautious optimism was being voiced in political circles here that the crisis in the European Community could still be overcome.

Herr Genscher was evidently intent on clearing up what he saw as a misunderstanding of the West German position at the Brussels summit.

Meanwhile, Herr Peter Bönisch, the German spokesman, rejected British press criticism of Chancellor Kohl at the summit, and said the report in *The Observer* - laying much of the blame for the breakdown at the Germans' door, and widely quoted here - was "incorrect in this form". He said Herr Kohl did not present his compromise proposal until after the British had rejected the French suggestion.

Herr Genscher has insisted on maintaining a conciliatory tone in public towards Britain. He told yesterday's issue of *Der Spiegel* that West Germany has a special interest in Britain remaining a member of the Community, flatly rejected calls for its expulsion and said Britain needed Europe as much as Europe needed Britain.

He suggested help could be given to Britain by the adoption of even stricter economy measures in some fields. But his

remarks have been contrasted here with the more hardline approach of Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the influential Minister of Finance, who said more had already been offered to Britain than seemed objectively justified to him.

Since the Brussels summit the Germans have insisted that they went as far as they could in meeting Britain's demands for a budget settlement. Newspaper commentators have been almost unanimous in blaming Mrs Margaret Thatcher's intransigence for the summit's failure, which was a bitter blow to Bonn. As the largest net contributors, the Germans have said they sympathize with Mrs Thatcher's call for tougher budgetary discipline, but they resented her willingness to risk a break-up of the Community to achieve this.

Herr Kohl himself has continued to emphasize the importance of the Paris-Bonn axis, without which, he has insisted, there can be no progress towards European integration.

In spite of Government denials his remarks have encouraged a new wave of speculation that he favours a "two-speed Europe" with the core founding members taking the lead in pushing Europe forwards.



Food for thought: Mr Mondale holding up an apron with a bagel presented to him at a food store while campaigning in New York

## Hart tipped for Connecticut

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington



Senator Gary Hart is counting on a strong win in today's primary in Connecticut to boost his chances in next Tuesday's key contest in New York.

According to a poll published in *Harford Courant* yesterday, Mr Hart was leading his chief rival, Mr Walter Mondale, 48 to 28 per cent, the Rev Jesse Jackson was trailing in third place with 3 per cent, while 19 per cent of voters were uncommitted.

However, Mr Jackson spent most of the weekend campaigning in Connecticut and is believed to have increased his support both among black voters in cities such as Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, as well as among the State's large student community.

Mr Hart's flagging campaign received a much-needed fillip

on Sunday with a victory in the Democratic county caucuses which were held in the Rocky Mountain state of Montana. The senator came first with 49 per cent of the vote, which will give him an additional 11 delegates at the party convention in San Francisco, compared to 35 per cent (8 delegates) for Mr Mondale. Mr Jackson won 3 per cent.

It was Mr Hart's first victory since the "Super Tuesday" primaries and caucuses on March 17. None of the candidates had campaigned in the state this year. Mr Mondale relied on organized labour and teachers to get out his supporters, while Mr Hart mounted a big advertising campaign.

Connecticut has not played such a key role in the Democratic presidential selection process since 1960, when the state's leaders were in the forefront of President Kennedy's election.

Believing that Mr Mondale would have already wrapped up the nomination contest by now, most of the state's Democratic leaders endorsed the former Vice-President long ago.

However, Mr Hart's string of unexpected successes in neighbouring New England states has swung the pendulum strongly in his favour, with the result that he has now begun to pick up support from prominent party figures, such as Senator Christopher Dodd and Mr Abraham Ribicoff, a former Governor of Connecticut who played a leading role in President Kennedy's election.

Mr Hart is counting on a heavy turn-out among the state's large number of young, urban and suburban professionals who work either in New York City or in the high-technology industries which have sprung up in the past few years.

## Marksmen kill jail escaper

Brussels (Reuters) - Police marksmen from a crack anti-terrorist unit shot dead an escaped prisoner as he held a gun at a hostage's head outside the entrance of Louvain Jail.

Andreino Fabri, serving a 10-year sentence for armed robbery, was killed instantly by two bullets in the head fired from 100 yards by sharpshooters from the Brussels-based Dase squad. Peter Carlier, a convicted murderer and Fabri's accomplice in the jailbreak then gave himself up.

The two escaped after taking hostage the prison director and his deputy but police quickly sealed the area, forcing the escapers to remain with their hostages near the jail entrance.

## Police shot dead in Sri Lanka

Colombo - Three Sinhalese policemen were shot dead by terrorists at Point Pedro in the northern province bringing the total of servicemen killed there in the past week to five.

The three were returning to their station after a game of volleyball. A police party which set out in search of the killers set fire to some shops and shot two civilians dead.

## Border battle

Bangkok (AFP) - About 10 Vietnamese soldiers were killed when Thai gunners repelled some 300 Vietnamese troops who crossed into Thailand during clashes with Cambodian resistance fighters, Thai officials said.

## Pilots sacked

Lagos (Reuters) - Nigeria Airways has sacked 287 striking pilots and flight engineers who have grounded all domestic and most international flights for three days. The strike over cuts in allowances, has stranded thousands of passengers.

## US masses troops for Honduran exercise

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States is about to embark on huge military exercises in Honduras in a stepped-up campaign of intimidation directed against Cuban-supported left-wing guerrillas in Central America. It will be President Reagan's most assertive military move in the region.

The manoeuvres, code-named Granadero 1, will make America's presence felt throughout the region during a period of post-election tensions in El Salvador, which went to the polls on Sunday. The Americans feel there may soon be a renewed push by left-wing Salvadorean guerrillas.

There will also be large-scale American exercises in the Caribbean, code-named Ocean Venture 84, between the Marine Corps, the Air Force, Army and Navy. They will last for two weeks from April 20. At their height the two manoeuvres will involve 33,000 military personnel, dwarfing anything the Americans have undertaken since Mr Reagan decided last summer on a policy of military expansion in and around Central America. The invasion of Grenada was the most dramatic manifestation of the policy.

In Honduras the 864th Battalion of 800 soldiers from Fort Lewis, Washington, will build two assault airstrips near the borders of El Salvador and Nicaragua for use by C130 cargo and troop carriers. Making runways and building bridges was a priority during the big Pine 11 manoeuvres in Honduras last summer. It is apparent that the US has come to regard central America's poorest nation as a principal strategic military centre.

Some Congressmen are worried that under the guise of repeated "exercises" the Administration is steadily building up a substantial, permanent military presence in Honduras. The Granadero 1 exercises were originally scheduled to begin in June. They will now begin on Sunday.

The Pentagon said America's participation "reflects our resolve to reassure Central American nations of our continuing support and cooperation in the improvement of regional defence capabilities."

Privately, American officials describe the two new manoeuvres as part of a campaign of psychological warfare against the Salvadoran guerrillas and their Sandinista allies in Nicaragua. America has 1,900 military personnel in Honduras, including a military intelligence battalion which flies over Salvador and keeps watch on the lengthy, remote Honduran border with Nicaragua.

The new Honduran manoeuvres, may involve other Central American troops. Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador have been invited to join. General Paul Gorman, Commander of the US Southern Command in Panama, has been urging those countries, together with Honduras, to strengthen regional defence alliances to isolate Nicaragua. Historical grievances between the nations, however, continue to blight any improvement in regional military cooperation.

## King Juan Carlos to visit Russia

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union, probably in May, diplomatic sources confirmed here yesterday.

It will be the first visit on record by a Spanish head of state to the Soviet Union. Although the source did not specify whether Madrid or Moscow took the initiative in preparing the trip, it is clear for protocol reasons that the King and Queen would not go officially without receiving an invitation.

The official announcement of the visit has not yet been made and is not expected to be made until after the appointment of a new head of the Soviet state which is expected soon.

A royal visit was first discussed by both countries as long as six years ago, but there were repeated delays in fixing an appropriate date.

Relatively recent developments which temporarily stalled the trip were the death of President Andropov, and before that tensions arising from the incident in which the Soviet Air Force shot down a South Korean airliner last year.

Both before and after Mr Andropov's death the Spanish Government received assurances that the King and Queen would be welcomed and that by May a Soviet head of state would be named. This is important since for protocol reasons he would officially receive them.

The programme is expected to include stops in Moscow, Leningrad, and in one or more of the distant Soviet regions.

## Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Edwin Meese is one of the most loyal and long-serving of President Reagan's entourage. No other senior member of the President's team has been with him continuously for so many years. Yet there is mounting anxiety among more thoughtful Republicans in Washington that Mr Meese's difficulties may cause serious political embarrassment to Mr Reagan.

Now that a special prosecutor is to be appointed to look into Mr Meese's affairs it is feared that there may be months of unfavourable publicity ahead, with the possibility of further disclosures and the certainty of continuing speculation. At the end of it all there can be no assurance that Mr Meese will be confirmed as Attorney General unless he is clearly exonerated by the capital prosecutor.

There is little private sympathy for Mr Meese in Congress, among Democrats or Republicans. They have to live on exactly the same salary as he has had, most of them have had the same expense of moving their home to Washington, and they have not received interest-free loans for the purpose. They look askance at reports that the way to an appointment in the public service has lain through Mr Meese's pocket.

## Dangerous in high office

None of this directly affects the President. Nobody is alleging any personal wrongdoing on his part. But the episode may come to affect him indirectly. He is a man who repays loyalty with loyalty, but while this is an admirable personal trait it is dangerous in high office when it takes precedence over objective standards and general principles of good government.

One of Reagan's most remarkable political talents has been to dissociate himself from any failures in his Administration. Whenever something has gone wrong he has none the less managed to ride on, high in public esteem. But in this instance he is deliberately associating himself as closely as he can with Mr Meese.

Not only is the President refusing to withdraw his nomination of Attorney General, but he is keeping him on active duty in the White House while the inquiry proceeds, and has expressed his confidence that the special prosecutor will confirm Mr Meese's integrity.

Mr Reagan is acting entirely in character. He is very much an anecdotal person, moved by individual people and particular events. Mr Meese is a man in whom he has placed great trust over the years, so the President will stick by his friend when he is in trouble. So long as the trouble is not too serious Mr Reagan will not suffer. But if much more sticks to Mr Meese the President will find himself accused of indulging private friendship at the expense of public responsibility.

Already the Democrats are alleging that this is but the latest example of a sleazy Administration. It is said that some 40 people have been forced to leave on grounds of misconduct of one sort or another. The accusation that Mr Reagan will need to guard against is that, for all his generosity to old friends, he is careless in preserving those standards of clean government which it is his duty to uphold.

## Appeal of his personality

There are some Republicans who see this clearly enough now. They foresee the danger of this episode dragging on for months with the Administration on the defensive and the agenda of politics turned to its disadvantage. The focus of attention would be not on the strength of the President, the appeal of his personality or the achievements of his first term, but on the ethical standards of his team. The issue of "Debategate" - the alleged theft of the Carter briefing papers before the television debate in 1980 - might be reopened.

Some of these anxious Republicans would therefore prefer Mr Meese to leave the Administration now of his own free will. They do not believe that he will do so, nor that Mr Reagan can be persuaded at this stage to ask him to withdraw. There is of this moment no widespread desire among Republicans on Capitol Hill to apply pressure on the President. But there will be if the matter is not resolved in a month or so. The Republican Party will not want this sort of fester in election year.

## Aftermath of the Egypt-Israeli pact

# Keeping to the letter, but not to the spirit of the treaty

Five years ago Egypt and Israel signed the treaty which ended 30 years of war between them. In the second of two articles, Christopher Walker gives the Egyptian perspective on "the Cold Peace".



Part 2

When Air Sinai flight AD 054 takes off from Cairo's chaotic desert airport there is no way of telling from the departure board that its destination is Tel Aviv. For

reasons of political discretion, five years after the signing of the peace treaty, no mention is made of the fact that an Arab airline is flying regularly to Israel.

In similar vein, the Israeli Government had a pavilion at this month's international trade fair in Cairo. With the Star of David fluttering, all appeared remarkably normal, until depressed-looking Israeli exhibitors (those few who could be persuaded to take part) explained that import licences were not being granted.

Both examples are symptomatic of the skilful way in which the government of President Mubarak is sticking faithfully to the letter of the treaty, while at the same time doing nothing to encourage the

spirit of full-hearted cooperation that Israel had once hoped for.

"What you have is an armistice which is working very well, a few economic and other contacts and that is about all", an envoy in Cairo said. "Given the invasion of Lebanon and Egypt's position in the Arab world, it is hard to see how, in present circumstances, Israel can expect anything more."

The diplomat represented one of the 10 nations participating in the multinational peace force in the Sinai, the last segment of which was handed back by Israel in April 1982. The force is known locally as "the forgotten army" because of the refreshing lack of incidents between the two sides.

Despite the smoothness of the Sinai operation, there is deep resentment about the peace treaty among ordinary Egyptians - not necessarily the majority - which the Israelis fear may well be exploited in the Egyptian general election due in May.

During my visit to Cairo, the unease was forcefully expressed by a retired schoolmaster who was a strong supporter of President Mubarak and who showed few signs of radicalism. "Why should I ever consider going to Israel after what they have done to the Palestinians? I would rather visit any other place in the world."

Mr Mohammed Heikal, the prominent journalist, former confidant of President Nasser and bitter critic of President

Sadat, explained the widespread attitude of many Egyptians towards the peace. "Now that they have got the Sinai back, they do not really want to know anything more about it. There is a general sense of guilt about the treaty."

Mr Heikal spoke bitterly of the presence of Israelis in the flat below his headquarters of the small Israeli Academic Centre in Cairo. He told proudly of how he had turned down the opportunity of a meeting with Mr Abba Eban - one of Israel's more dovish politicians - which had been arranged for him by a Washington columnist.

The outspoken criticism by Mr Heikal and other Egyptian intellectuals - including a confident prediction that the

cultural agreement with Israel will not be renewed when it expires - tended to confirm many of the fears by the Israeli Government about the chances of any imminent improvement in relations.

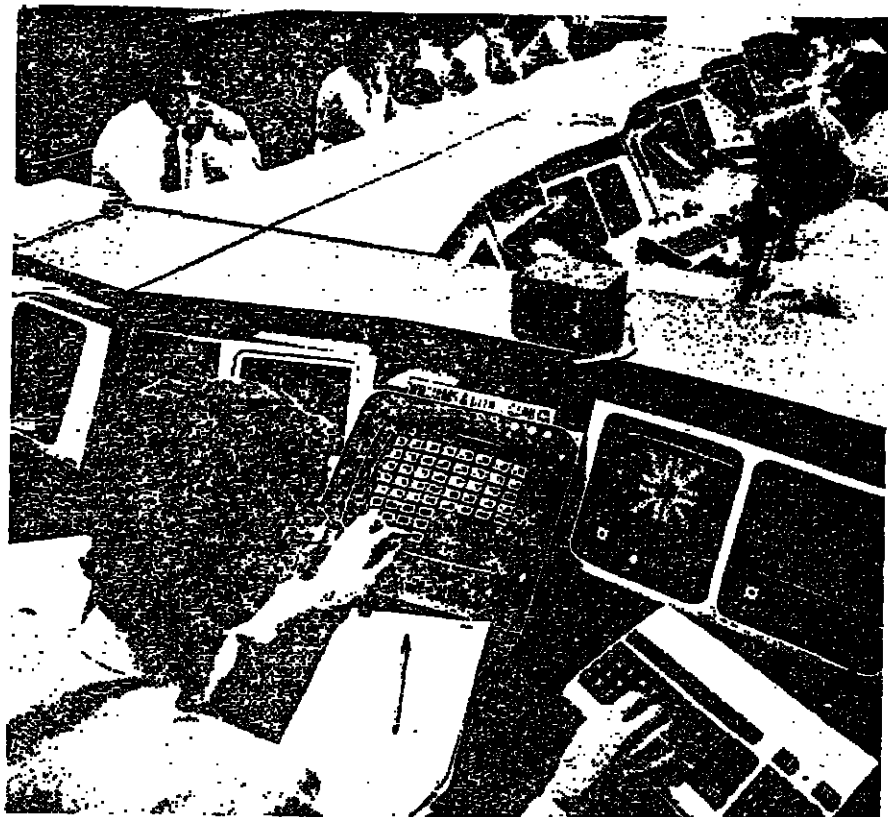
But, judging from comments by members of the Egyptian hierarchy and of diplomats who have been monitoring the peace treaty since 1979, it does not necessarily mean that the first pact between Israel and an Arab state is at risk, or will be in the foreseeable future.

From the point of view of President Mubarak, "the Cold Peace" has permitted him to perform a diplomatic balancing act more successfully than most people had expected.

Concluded



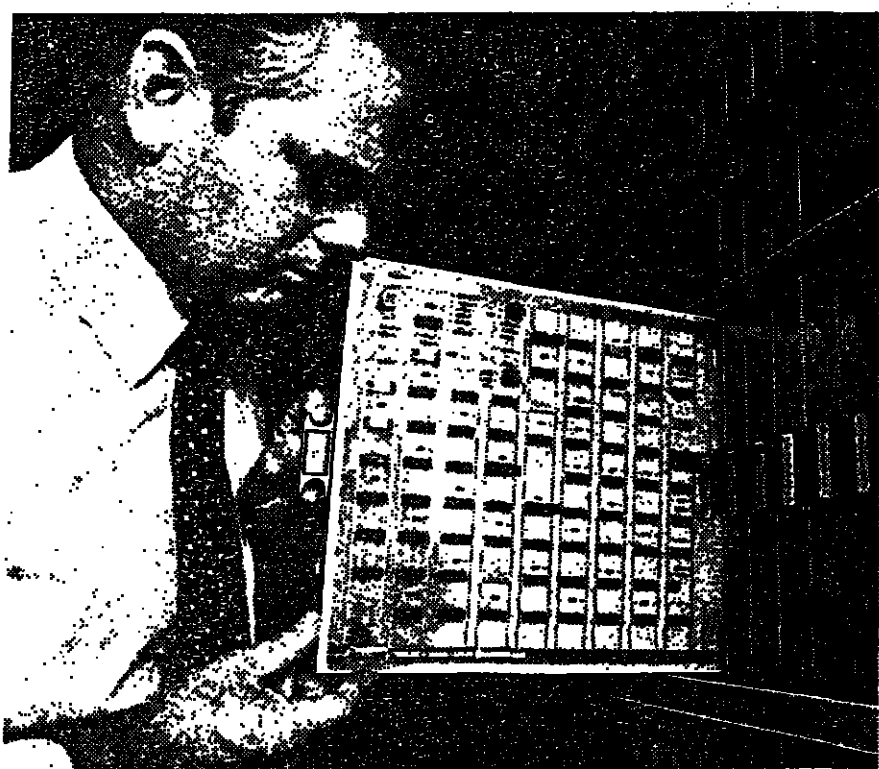
# Pressing on



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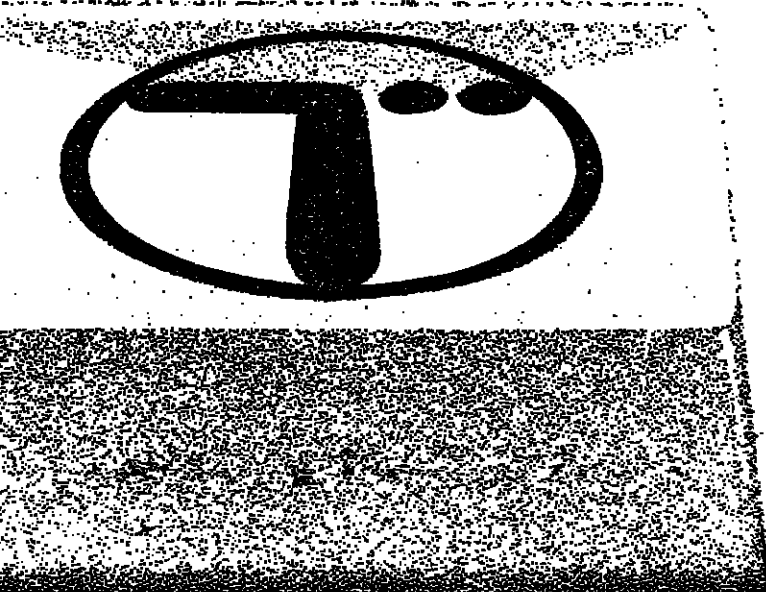


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Digital techniques pack more communications power into far less space. Equally at home in data, facsimile and video transmission as well as conventional speech, they open wide the door to the electronic office of the future.

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In Britain, every telephone customer can personally dial 135 countries, covering 93% of the world's telephones.

Sadly, this facility is not always two-way. For example, you yourself can dial Dallas, Beverly Hills or Washington DC in the United States. But, customers in these populous places have to go through the operator for calls outside the US.

## And-another first!

British Telecom has now launched SatStream North America—the world's first satellite-based, all-digital transmission service across the Atlantic.

This is beamed by another world first—a new compact dish aerial based on principles established by James Gregory, a 17th century Scottish mathematician.

The Gregorian design is three times as accurate as existing systems four times its size!

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## UN tries to break Cyprus logjam

From Mario Modiano  
Athens

Famagusta, once a favourite resort for British holidaymakers but now a decaying ghost town guarded by Turkish troops, is at the centre of a United Nations initiative to break the Cyprus deadlock.

Senior Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary General, has asked the Turks to hand over Famagusta's Greek quarter of Varosha to the United Nations, so that its 40,000 Greek Cypriot inhabitants can return to their homes after living as refugees for a decade.

The Secretary General wants the surrender of Varosha as a from of amends for the Turkish Cypriot unilateral declaration of an independent state in the occupied north of the island last November. The action was formally condemned by the Security Council and most countries of the world.

The surrender to the UN of part of Varosha, to be held in hand pending a final settlement of the Cyprus problem, had been proposed by Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, soon after the declaration of independence, as a gesture to the Greek Cypriots.

The offer, however, was conditional and no refugees would be allowed to settle in the deserted city until a final settlement was achieved. But the Greek Cypriots refused to resume a dialogue until the unilateral declaration of independence was rescinded.

The Secretary-General is trying to get the Turkish Cypriots to give up all conditions, and enlarge the area offered to the first access from the Greek sector would be ensured (not via the British sovereign base), and secondly, that the part of the town where the old municipal office was located would also be returned.

Under Senior Pérez de Cuéllar's initiative, the handing over of Varosha to the UN would be combined with a "freeze" of all secessionist actions in the self-styled "Turkish republic of northern Cyprus".

In return, the Greek Cypriots would agree to sit at the negotiating table to discuss a permanent federal solution for Cyprus. They would also undertake not to raise the Cyprus issue at the United Nations or other international forums while the intercommunal negotiations were being held.

The proposal, endorsed by the Greek Cypriots, was put to Mr Denktas by the Secretary-General in New York earlier this month. Mr Denktas reserved his reply until he had consulted his associates.

However, remarks made by him in Istanbul last week, after a meeting with President Evren of Turkey, left little room for optimism. Without rejecting the UN initiative, he called it prejudices in favour of the Greek side.

Senior Pérez de Cuéllar is believed to have cautioned the Turkish side, if his current initiative fails, the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots may be tempted to put in effect contingency plans agreed in Athens this month, which are said to include the dispatch of Greek troops to Cyprus to match Turkey's military presence there, now estimated at 17,500 troops.

The Greeks, however, suspect that the delay in reacting to the UN Secretary-General's proposals may have been prompted by Turkey's desire to prolong the uncertainty until after the US Congress, which is highly sensitive to the Cyprus question, has endorsed President Reagan's foreign aid Bill.

## Six-year drought brings disaster to Brazil

Recife (NYT) - A severe drought, now in its sixth year, is causing devastation across north-eastern Brazil, but bureaucratic problems and a feeling of national embarrassment appear to be standing in the way of much-needed international assistance.

Although this poor and semi-arid region has long suffered from dry spells, the present disaster in some north-eastern Brazilian states is considered the worst in the country's recorded history, with almost total loss of crops in the area in the last year. Foreign aid experts here are comparing the harm done to human life and nature to that caused by the current great drought in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is killing adults and children, cattle and crops, and tens of thousands continue to flee the area. Members of a team from the International Committee of the Red Cross told diplomats on a recent visit that they had seen severe and irreversible medical damage on a large scale.

They said that in recent months infant mortality rates in some of the worst areas had jumped to 250 deaths per 1,000 births, higher than almost anywhere else in the world.

According to the Government, the drought has affected in some way 25 million of the more than 30 million people living in the region, as many as the entire population of Central America.



Fruitful trip: Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone (right), Japan's Prime Minister, getting to know his onions at Peking's peasant market at the end of his four-day visit to China.

## Germany rolls out red carpet for general at heart of crisis

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A traditional military tattoo was held yesterday evening in the Neustadt Barracks near Marburg to mark the official retirement of General Günter Kiesling, the four-star Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Nato, whose dismissal as a security risk and subsequent reinstatement earlier this year caused a crisis for Chancellor Kohl's Government.

The ceremony was held as a parliamentary investigation into the scandal concluded its work with a devastating indictment of the military counter-intelligence service making the general had visited homosexual bars in Cologne. The committee is likely to recommend a thorough purging of the service, and the dismissal of many leading officers.

At the tattoo were both Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, who came under pressure to resolve the affair, and General Bernard Rogers, the Nato Commander-in-Chief whose cool relations with General Kiesling were the subject of political speculation and gossip in Bonn and at the

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (Shape) in Mons.

General Wolfgang Altenburg, the General Inspector of the Bundeswehr, who initially supported General Kiesling's dismissal was also present in Neustadt, where, as commander of the tank grenadier battalion between 1967 and 1970, General Kiesling said he spent the happiest years of his life.

His official retirement comes eight weeks after he was

reinstated with full honour when the allegations against him collapsed in a welter of contradictory and unproven rumours. However, he did not return to active service and has not been at his desk in Mons.

The all-party parliamentary investigating committee concluded its hearings last Friday after 96 hours of testimony from 32 witnesses. It will question Herr Wörner for a second time on Thursday before issuing a final report.

One member said on Friday that the military intelligence service, known by its initials as MAd, was a shambles, and another said all its 2,000 members should be sacked and the service built up anew with properly qualified personnel.

During testimony, various MAd officers insisted they could not recall the sequence of events or blamed each other for mistakes. But it became clear that rumours about General Kiesling's alleged homosexuality were accepted at face value and incorporated in written reports which were then credited as properly documented evidence.

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## THE ARTS

### Television

## New light on the philosophical animal

It has long been known that whales, dolphins and chimps are nicer than we are: scientists of the more sensitive sort are now endeavouring to prove that they are no less clever. Looking at the evidence, last night's *Horizon* (BBC 2) suggested that, while their logical games may not be quite as sophisticated as ours, their cunning is perhaps more so.

Washoe the chimp had the psychologists fooled for years, demonstrating on film the ability to combine concepts in the manner of Chinese ideograms: "water bird" for duck, and "rock berry" for brazil nut. Then a scientist called Herbert Terrace called her bluff. He analysed the famous tapes frame by frame to show that the canny beast was simply imitating her teachers in order to attain her alimentary goals. "Baby" (cradling gesture), "In" (quick thrust), "My Cup" (cupping gesture): if that pleased people of course she would mime it, but what kind of an idiot would stick a doll in a mug?

Dr Terrace corroborated his theory with an ape-sage of his own, the satirically named Nim Chimski, whose failure to remember things like "me give eat give" seemed unremarkable given that charm

alone sufficed to bring home the bacon. A Dr Savage-Rambough of Georgia State University has joyously succumbed to that charm, grunting and chattering with her furry friends: "It is possible that chimps might communicate novel ideas to us."

Coco, who hangs out at the Gorilla Foundation, has trained his teacher to jump through all kinds of stupid hoops. She, incidentally, persists in believing that he wants to narrate the epic of his parents' death and his own capture: he keeps on about a blow from a rock on the back of the neck.

Alex the parrot, studying at Indiana University, can distinguish five shapes and six colours and when menaced by a corn cob is several jumps ahead of his teacher. Teacher: "What colour?" Alex: "I'm going to go away." "What colour?" Alex (sotto voce): "For Chrissakes!" (then wearily aloud): "Yellow."

Most moving, of course, were the dolphins. We saw them assisting a newborn babe to the surface for its first breaths of air, and we heard tales of their heroic support for fellow fish in trouble. The haunting sound of the humpback whale has now been found to be "not

much different from birdsong", but one man spoke in hushed tones of the eerie feeling if you chanced to be in the water at the same time "and your lungs resonated with the sound".

I do not know what it all proved, but it is nice to find that the myth of the Golden Age is alive and kicking again in academe.

Last night Beryl Bainbridge began her English Journey (BBC 2), following in the steps of J. B. Priestley's journey 50 years ago. Priestley read movingly from his original script. Miss Bainbridge added her gloss, alternately fey and matter of fact, as in her novels.

Meanwhile, Charlie (ITV) represents an attempt by Nigel Williams to bring Raymond Chandler 50 years forward into a dingy world where provincial socialism, blue-collar unionism and the City of London meet. David Warner was Mr. Marlowe-figure, reminding one rather of an unfrocked philosophy don as he got to grips with the mystery, but not even this splendid actor's charisma could prevent the story feeling like all the most boring hits of a serious daily newspaper put together.

Michael Church

## Peter Lewis meets Roy Marsden (left), currently giving a new image to the television policeman

## The mind of a detective



Perhaps the most firmly kept viewing appointment of the week at present is on Fridays for the P. D. James serial *Shroud for a Nightingale*. Now in its fourth week, it is increasingly dominated by the redoubtable Detective Chief Superintendent Dalgleish, played with steely authority by Roy Marsden. Since its predecessor, *Death of an Expert Witness*, which won audiences of 11 million last year, Dalgleish has been dubbed "the thinking man's detective" - or, more exactly, the crime fan's thinking detective. With Marsden's embodiment of Dalgleish, the television copper has come of age.

It is as significant a change in its way as the superseding of the fatherly Dixon of Dock Green by the hard-boiled working-class coppers of *Z-Cars* and their spiritual descendants right down to *The Sweeney*. Dalgleish comes from a different force - certainly a different stratum, one that wears a waistcoat and does not raise its voice.

Roy Marsden, too, underwent a translation of image. He had won notice as a particularly ruthless and dislikable SIS chief in *The Sandbaggers*, followed by the aggressive Yorkshire charter operator he created in *Prime Time Live*. Both were "love-hate" parts, with a harsh, near-fascist character.

He is a far more subtle and restrained character now but, beneath the incisive manner and icy correctness, he has preserved the hard, dominating core which makes Dalgleish dangerous, well able to brush aside hospital protocol, nursing dragons and blustering consultants. He is a master of the accusing eye, cold and pale blue. Even that shaggy old favourite dog, Mr Chips, whom he recently played for a BBC Sunday daytime classic, came out somewhat grittier than he is often depicted.

"An intensely private, reserved man, who uses his job to preserve his privacy", was how

P. D. James described Adam Dalgleish, but there are very few clues in the books to his appearance, other than that he is tall, Roy Marsden, who is 6ft 3in, had, she felt, "the right kind of masculinity combined with sensitivity".

Always meticulous in preparation, Marsden called on the help of a boyhood friend at Scotland Yard to find him models. He discovered that there were senior officers at the Yard who sported button-holes or kept a slim volume of poetry in the office. Invited to social in-togethers, he was able to observe the physical characteristics of senior detectives.

He talks of the change of police style in the Eighties, under a Commissioner like Sir Kenneth Newman: the television image of aggressively macho, perhaps none-too-scrupulous, methods is changing too. "They wouldn't let us show Scotland Yard when we were filming *The Sandbaggers* but last year we were welcome to use the building, inside or out. It's been realised that there's a need to change the relationship with the public. Mind you, I don't see myself as an apologist for the police."

Marsden had to put flesh on a character who remains physically shadowy in the book. "Of course he would be neatly

dressed - he would be earning about £18,000 and has no family to spend his money on. I decided he would have been a sportsman but of a solitary kind, like sculling, so I bought him a Leander tie. His moustache was based on the kind of Turkish style that every mounted policeman seemed to be wearing."

"We discussed how he should address people, from the matron to the most junior nurse, and decided he would always be formal. No Christian names. Everyone should keep their distance where he is concerned. And he never stops working. He is a loner, with an empty life apart from his work."

P. D. James has said that she is not primarily interested in setting puzzles - "I only read detective fiction if I can be interested in the characters and the background". Having spent part of her career in Health Service administration, she had no difficulty in creating a very convincing hospital with a staff of intriguing suspects - the ideal closed circle for a detective story.

This makes it all the more important that the human interest of the investigator should match that of the suspects - without going to the un-Jamesian extremes of a Holmes or Wimsey or Poirot.

## Dance Canadian carnival

This seems to be the time for leadership changes and identity crises in North American ballet, both sides of the 42nd Parallel. In Toronto, in dance terms at least, the big news is Erik Bruhn. Last year the great Danish classic dancer assumed artistic direction of the 33-year-old company, now the third director in its history. Now, following the work of the immediate predecessor, Alexander Grant, he is continuing to modernize the repertoire and bring forward the young dancers, many of them discovered by Grant. Bruhn's new seal on the company was demonstrated by the unusual gale it staged at Toronto's O'Keefe Center. Called "A Diamond Night at the Ballet" - the sponsors were diamond merchants - this proved a far remove from the normal bits-and-pieces, star-encrusted gala of yesterday.

The programme opened with a master class on stage supervised by Bruhn himself, continued with a showcase of modern works and modern choreographers, and ended with the company dancing the last act of *Sleeping Beauty*. And all this scarcely a famous guest star. A night. Scarcely? Well, there was Mikhail Baryshnikov, but Baryshnikov was hardly performing a party piece - it was the Theatre's Elaine Kudo - and it seems, he himself was paying off an old debt. It was ten years since Baryshnikov defected in Toronto, receiving the care and solace of the Canadian government, and this was the first time since then that he had danced in this city of his rebirth.

The opening class was fascinating. It showed Bruhn, in the tradition of his Danish masters (Bournonville and Harald Lander), assuming a pedagogic role, and it also revealed the classroom talent of his young dancers, including such bright newcomers as Jeremy Ransom. Things were not so cheerful in Nureyev's staging of *Sleeping Beauty*.

The middle section - clearly intended as a diplomatic salute to the moderns - was markedly more rewarding. It included a

piece of old-fashioned avant-garderie by the Toronto-based odd-choreographer-out Robert Desrosiers called *Hotel Perdu* about a man apparently bitten by a piano. There was also a Hellenically physical duet, *S'Agapi*, by the company's resident choreographer Constantinos Patsalos, featuring Winnipeg's beautiful prize-winning ballerina Evelyn Hart and *Les Ballets de l'Alcyon*, a black Canadian premier danseur from the Sinfonia Ballet.

In the general repertoire - seen on another programme - Elinor Erdmann showed off a new ballet, an anti-war tract, *Endangered Species*. Heavily influenced by German Expressionism and Kurt Jooss's *The Green Table*, its heart was in the right place but its structure and choreography proved inchoate with more energy than shape, and more conviction than either.

Another major addition to the repertoire, John McFall's *Composures*, was a style and again revealed the company's strength, but his work is lacking in any particular individuality. It was set to a Canadian score, *Shaker Loops* by John Adams, and the scenery and costumes by Rouben Ter-Arutunian gave it a look of international sophistication - even chic - but even the effectively smooth dancing of the company, as suave as silk, proved unable to give the work much in the way of bite or personality. It is a very important sense the production of these ballets by the Canadian Grossman and McFall, chiefly associated with the San Francisco Ballet, is of political significance as much as choreographic.

It showed Bruhn's willingness, indeed his anxiety, to come to terms with modern-dance trends, and to demonstrate something new. In this context it is fascinating to note that in the local press the emergence of Bruhn as the new director is being greeted with precisely the same enthusiasm and in almost precisely the same terms as was the honeymoon period that followed Grant's appointment.

Clive Barnes

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THE OLD VIC

## Go-ahead for Hitler's short cut

From Richard Bassett  
Vienna

A 40-mile canal linking the Danube with the Romanian port of Constantza was given official approval by Romania's National Assembly yesterday. It will shorten the journey for shipping to the Black Sea by 250 miles.

To cope with the expected boom in traffic, development of Constantza is reported to be well advanced.

The idea of constructing a short cut to the Black Sea was first mooted in 1937 by Hitler in an attempt to bypass the Soviet Union's proximity to the Danube delta.

The main anti-government guerrilla group in Uganda, the National Resistance Army, said yesterday it was releasing Ugandan and Tanzanian "prisoners of war" captured during an attack on the Uganda Army barracks at Masindi, 140 miles north of Kampala, five weeks ago.

The NRA named two Tanzanian sergeants, who it said were among 18 Tanzanians training the Uganda Army in artillery. Several other Tanzanians were

## Uganda guerrillas to release captives

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

said to have been killed in the attack last month.

Ugandans to be released include the Masindi police commander, a Mr Galla, but the NRA said 11 other Ugandans had elected to join the rebels.

Among equipment seized from the Uganda forces at Masindi, the NRA lists 765 rifles, 140 anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines, 10 machine guns, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, mortars, rockets, radio sets and army uniforms.

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# THE ARTS

## Galleries

### Western fantasies under the spell of Islam

**The Orientalists**  
Royal Academy

**Orientalist Paintings of the 19th Century**  
Mathaf

**French Paintings from 1800 to 1850**  
Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

**Some Danish Paintings of the Nineteenth Century**  
Bury Street

"Amazing: nothing but blockbusters". I heard someone say of the Royal Academy recently. And indeed it is quite remarkable that *The Genius of Venice* should be not quite down from the walls when another show as ambitious as *The Orientalists* opens. But minds should be cleared of any idea that it is a comparable blockbuster of a show, or it will be found disproportionately disappointing. Some disappointment seems to be in order anyway, partly at least through circumstances, as they say, beyond the organizers' control, for how could they know that last-minute legal complications would hold in thrall no fewer than 18 key works? Serviceable substitutes have been rustled up from various local sources, including galleries which have particularly interested themselves in European artists' reactions to the Near East, such as the Mathaf and the Fine Art Society. But the show still seems curiously lopsided.

One may suspect that it would have seemed so anyway, and will continue to seem so even in the fuller version to be

seen after this London airing (which continues until May 27) at the National Gallery in Washington. (This other version of the show is rather frustratingly described in the joint catalogue, so that you frequently find that some particularly tempting work is visible only in Washington.) The trouble is that the subject probably should have been given blockbuster treatment, or, on this scale, a specific aspect of the subject should have been selected for more detailed examination.

The story of European artists' imaginative involvement with the world of Islam is long and complicated, with many different national subplots and variations in the degree of contact with reality which was thought necessary or appropriate. A show of this size can cover it only very sketchily, and whatever selection it makes is bound to seem arbitrary in relation to all the things that might have been selected and were not.

The scope of the show is defined as "Delacroix to Matisse", though one of catalogue essays gives it, more accurately, as "Bonaparte to T. E. Lawrence". Certainly Napoleon's Egyptian expedition fuelled the imagination of the West, and Lawrence's retirement into the hopeful anonymity of Aircrafman Ross marked the end of a particularly innocent, romantic view of the Middle East. It is significant that the two western countries invoked are France and Britain, since the show is really dominated by them - particularly France. There are, in fact, quite a few too many rather dull mid-nineteenth-century French academic works by the likes of Guillaumet and Gleyre, the oils in particular creating an unnecessarily gloomy effect through the apparent French unwillingness to clean anything.

But what, you might say, of the flourishing German-Austrian school of orientalist,

which achieved the same kind of dazzling last-minute transformation the French school underwent with Matisse's visits to Morocco when Klee and Macke went to Tunis in 1914? Virtually nothing, even before the last-minute reduction. And how about the surprising Italian school of virtuoso watercolourists, who are totally ignored? And indeed, if Matisse is allowed in as the twentieth-century end of the line, surely Klee has an equal right?

Should you wish to find out some more about these other national variations on an oriental, or at least an orientalist, theme, it would be well worth your while to look in at the Mathaf Gallery, 24 Motcomb Street, Belgraveia, where the spring exhibition of Orientalist Paintings of the 19th Century includes excellent examples of such Germans as Ernst, Deutsch, Kosler, Von Meckel and Haag, as well as Italians like Giulio Rosati and Gustavo Simoni and even Danish and Spanish orientalist (Simonsen and Gallegos y Arnesa respectively). Similar byways, as well as the highroad to the East, are helpfully documented and extravagantly illustrated in Lynne Thornton's timely volume *The Orientalists. Painter-Travellers 1828-1908* (ACR Edition, £40).

To return to the Academy, and what is in it rather than what is not, it must at once be said that, even if the exhibition does not hold together very well as an exhibition, there is a sufficiency of interesting and extraordinary painting to make a visit well worthwhile. The hero of the occasion seems by general consent to be John Frederick Lewis, who not only had ample real experience of living in Cairo but possessed also a gift of rare refinement for making over his experience into expressive works of art which, even at a considerable distance from the actual observation (he came back to England in 1851, and continued to paint from his



Rare opportunity: Tisso's *The Journey of the Magi*, borrowed from Minneapolis

old sketchbooks for the remaining 25 years of his life), retained the freshness and precision of his work done on the spot. Evidently he had a genuine, unpatronising sympathy with Islam and Islamic ways of life, and his oils *The Harem* (Court-yard of the House of the Coptic Patriarch, Cairo (in fact his own house)) are as lively as more familiar watercolours like *The Harem* and *Albert's The Harem*, a last-minute replacement but nonetheless welcome.

The Gérônes, though depleted, remain the most impressive of the classic French works, while the group of Renoirs (all except one painted before he had visited North Africa himself) remind us of a lesser-known side of his talents, and the Matisse still carry with them a sharp sense of the revelation of light and colour the artist received in Morocco. Visitors to *The Pre-Raphaelites*

at the Tate will no doubt welcome the chance to see the other version of Holman Hunt's *The Afterglow of Egypt* just a short tube-ride away, especially since it is accompanied by a copious selection of Hunt's watercolours from the Holy Land and a fine unfamiliar self-portrait in vaguely oriental attire which comes from the Uffizi, of all places. And chances to see examples of Tisso's religious paintings like *The Journey of the Magi*, or such a striking Brangwyn as *A Trade on the Beach* (retrieved for the moment from the Musée d'Orsay), are rare enough not to be sneezed at.

Oddly enough, there are no orientalist works in the show of French Paintings from 1800 to 1850 at Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox, 38 Bury Street, St James's, until April 19; given the period covered, there might well be, but the nearest we come is a

rather surprising oriental figure in the middle of Jean-Achille Benouville's *Le Colisée vu du Palais* (1844). But for those who can feel content with the *folies bourgeoises* and Biedermeier delights of such paintings as Pierre Duval-Lecamus's *Portrait d'un homme dans un intérieur* or Anthelme-François Lagrenée's *Portrait presumé de l'architecte Woronikhine et de sa famille* or Comte Alexandre-François-Louis de Girardin's *Portrait d'un inventeur* (it looks as though he invented a fire-engine), there are rewards enough. And the unfamiliar names tell their own tale: as usual with this gallery, the taste is not only immaculate, but gloriously unbacked.

Over the road at the Bury Street Gallery there is another delightfully unfamiliar collection, *Some Danish Paintings of the Nineteenth Century* (until April 19). Perhaps half the show

exemplifies the same sort of Biedermeier taste as the French paintings, with the peculiarly local addition of a group of wonderfully precise, simple, almost but not quite naive flower-pieces for which the only word is Schubertian. Most of the rest come from two late nineteenth-century painters in the immediate circle of that intimist master Hammershoi: Peter Ilsted was his brother-in-law and Carl Holsoe a close friend. They both paint rather similar subjects: cool, grey-toned interiors or just-exterior (porches and courtyards and views looking into windows instead of looking out), with human figures regarded almost as part of the furniture, when they are present at all. Neither has quite the magic of Hammershoi, but at moments in this show they come very close.

John Russell Taylor

## Concert

**Endymion Ensemble**  
Rosslyn Hill Chapel

Harrison Birtwistle has always had the softness of Satie as well as the violence of Varèse. Sunday night's concert by the Endymion Ensemble, part of their admirable Birtwistle series, brought out this gentle side of his character, this ability to write music that seems to be waiting, not without tension, for something to happen. In *Dinah and Nick's Love Song*, for three soprano saxophones and harp, the waiting is all, but the new *Duets for Strad* for flutes create out of expectancy a little musical landscape of games, pastorals, elegies and fanfares.

This is Birtwistle working in silverpoint. He takes the medium as an invitation to write scrupulously and economically for two voices which are alternatives, reflections or shadows, pacing one another in a charming gyration. Pulse, as ever in recent Birtwistle, is crucial; and sometimes the effect of the two players coming out of irregular canon into a unison is curiously witty.

So too, in a different way, is the construction of the six short movements as different views through the same kaleidoscope of ideas, displaying that repeated refocusing and regeneration that has been a feature of Birtwistle's music from the start, as we were reminded by a vividly-drawn performance of *Entractes* and *Sappho Fragments* with Penelope Walmsley-Clark as soloist.

What is new in the duets is the cool, early-morning atmosphere, which apparently was prompted by the composer's residence on the island of Rassay in the Hebrides.

Besides the Birtwistle, there were three pieces by young composers, of which far and away the most impressive was Peter Seabourne's *Jabberwocky*. A mixture of hobbling dances, over-brave concords complete with swooping harp glissandos and other such thorough grotesques, this is hardly a mature conception, but in execution it was remarkably assured for a composer still in his early twenties.

Paul Griffiths

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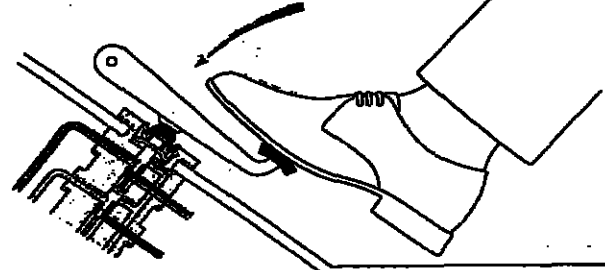
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## SPECTRUM

# Private cures for public ills

Portsmouth health authority is trimming its costs by, among other things, sending NHS patients to private hospitals. Is this the shape of the health service of the future?

Nicholas Timmins reports

Take a health authority in these difficult cost-cutting days for the NHS. Ask it to close 11 of its 16 hospitals over the next 15 years. Tell it to put not just its catering, laundry and cleaning out to private tender, but to consider whether some of its nursing and physiotherapy might not be better provided by the private sector as well. Then ask it to spend £100,000 next year treating NHS patients in private hospitals. Finally, tell it that to achieve its dreams, it must make savings not of half a per cent here or there, but of at least 10 per cent of its budget over the next decade or so, to provide capital building.

Sit back, and wait for the howls of protest to drown out any possibility of action.

Yet that is what Portsmouth and South East Hampshire Health Authority is planning. And it is planning it not because the Department of Health has instructed it to do so, but largely of its own volition.

If all this sounds like a manifesto for Roy Griffiths (the managing director of Sainsbury's brought in by Norman Fowler to shake up NHS management), and equally like a nightmare for those who want to place the NHS on an inviolate pedestal, then that, pretty much, is what it is.

The philosophy behind it is put simply by Dr Martin Hardman, consultant paediatrician at St Mary's, one of the district's two general hospitals. "It is," he says, "a question of self-help."

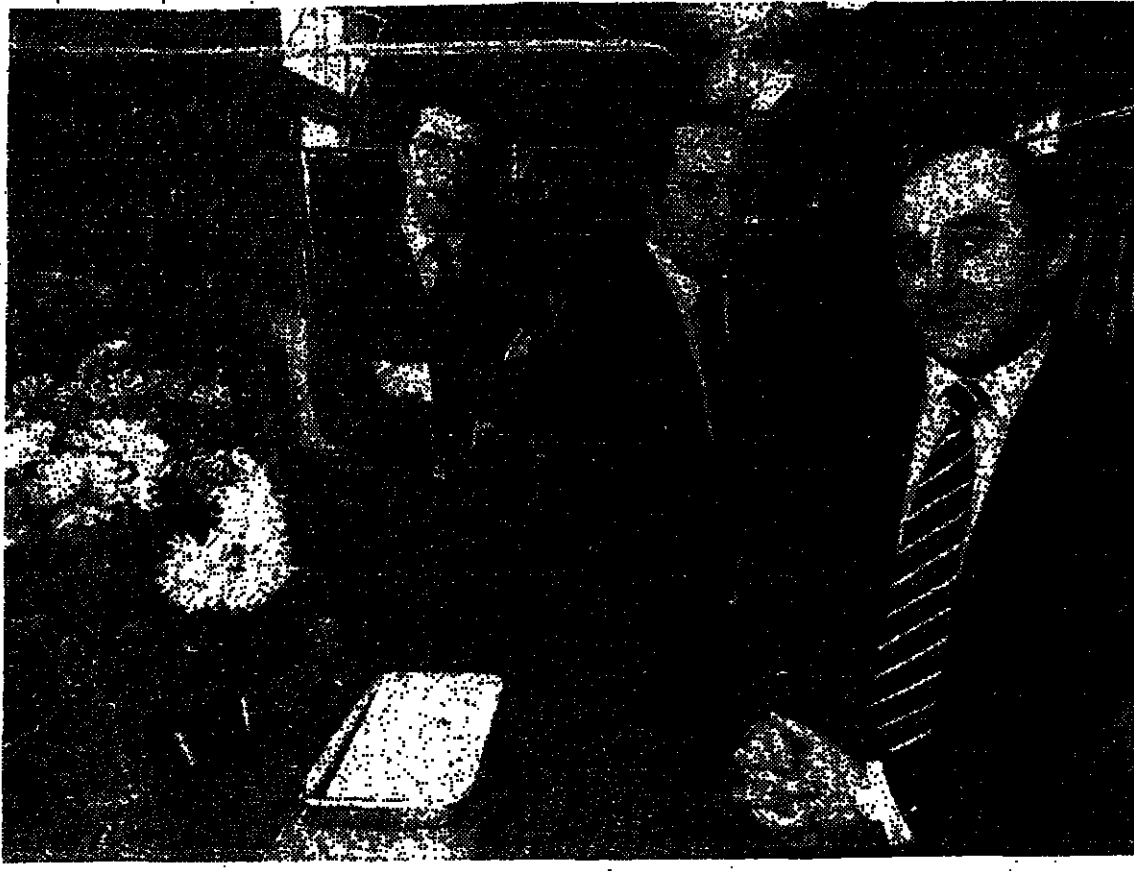
"We are seeing what we can do ourselves to improve our health service, rather than waiting for the region or the DHSS to bail us out."

Portsmouth is in many ways a typical health authority. Geographically it is compact, stretching from Portsmouth to Petersfield, and from Fareham and Gosport to Havant. At £66m its budget is on the large side, but its income per head is about the national norm.

In other ways it is far from typical. Its district administrator, 39-year-old Chris West, is one of the few business graduates in the NHS. His attitudes derive more from the Harvard Business School approach to management than the muddle and make-do image often held by public sector administration.

With Ian Carruthers, his deputy, and Max Millett, the district personnel officer, he runs a triumvirate of managers whose approach to cash limits and cuts is closer to that of the three musketeers than to the people who see nothing but doom and gloom around the corner for the NHS.

If there are problems and opportunities, they see them as something to be seized rather than wringing their hands in horror. The result is a three-pronged attack.



Left: Max Millett, Christopher West and Ian Carruthers, the men behind the Portsmouth efficiency plans. Above: Patient Clifford Hanson with Sister Amanda Porter at Midhurst

The first aim is to cut costs now, where they can be cut. This year £130,000 has been clawed out of the budget by saving wasteful staff advertising, renegotiating bonuses on hotel and portering services, and encouraging consultant geriatricians to reorganize the way they work.

The outcome is four extra consultants in specialties ranging from geriatric medicine to accident and emergency, and more patients treated.

In addition, spare cash is being used to send NHS patients to a private hospital for hip treatment. The issue is controversial, but Chris West says he is "unapologetic" about it.

Many health authorities end up with some spare money at the end of the year, either because they underspend or because they are saving revenues to fund new developments due to open. Rather than spend it on rearmament, the drive, Portsmouth has spent £25,000 on 10 hip transplants at the King Edward VII private hospital in Midhurst.

## £130,000 saved from wasteful services

The hospital has empty beds, and so can offer hips at £1,200 a time instead of the usual £2,000 or more. The hospital sends a bus to pick up the patients. The health authorities insist that consultants from another district do the operations, to avoid charges that it is paying consultants twice, or that doctors are keeping the waiting lists deliberately long to boost their private income.

The experiment will show, Chris West says, whether the waiting lists have built up through simple overload which can be lowered by a once-and-for-all cut, or whether the district needs more permanent resources for such work. Next year he is asking the authority to spend £100,000 on private operations, not just for hips but for other operations with long waiting lists, such as hernias.

"We are using non-recurring revenue," he says.

enue", he says "money that we cannot be certain will continue to be available. There is no point in spending that on extra nurses if we cannot be sure we can employ them next year. Under this arrangement, we get operations cheap and the private sector gets some income. We both benefit."

The second target for the authority, is to put its domestic, catering and laundry services out to private tender, something the Department of Health is demanding that all health authorities do. But it is also reviewing a whole range of other services from administration to nursing, physiotherapy, care for the elderly and surgery.

All will be audited, the demands in them assessed, their manpower and working practices examined, and their real costs worked out. That done, the question will be asked: "Should they be tested against the commercial sector?"

The programme is a long-term one but has, needless to say, horrified many, including the unions. In practice few if any of these services are likely to be privatized wholesale.

But Ian Carruthers argues that this kind of questioning provides a remarkable stimulus to those services asked to examine how well they are being run at the moment - and there might be areas on the edges where the private sector would be cheaper.

Already a review of community services has identified savings of up to £250,000 over three years by basing the service in one headquarters instead of four separate rented sites, and by shedding over 20 clerical posts by natural wastage. Next year Chris West expects the reviews to cut £500,000 from administrative and support services, money that will be transferred to patient care.

The third prong of Chris West's strategy is a wholesale review of the long-term aims of the district.

Instead of planning development piecemeal, the authority has asked a much more fundamental question. It has looked at what its revenue is likely to be by the year 2000 and how much capital it is likely to get. It has asked, "given a blank sheet of paper, what

ideally would we provide with those monies?". It has then said, "how do we get from here to there?"

The answer sounds alarming - close 11 of its 16 hospitals over the years, many of which are small, much-loved and in attractive buildings. But they are in sparsely populated areas and are expensive and inefficient to run.

In return the district gets three new community hospitals in more heavily populated Petersfield, Fareham and Havant, and gets funds to develop community services for the old, mentally ill and handicapped, and to improve its acute services.

A key factor in the plans is proposed with Haslar, the Royal Navy hospital in Gosport. This has just had a £12m development and can offer five new operating theatres and six empty wards that the NHS could use. The hospital already treats some NHS patients on a "grace and favour" basis. Chris West's solution is to use that investment of taxpayers' money to the NHS's advantage, by allowing Haslar to

## One headquarters will save £250,000

provide support services and NHS doctors to operate in the under-used theatres.

The package contains a promise that no hospital will close until its replacement is open, and that no services will be cut.

The proposals have been out for consultation for three months and Chris West and Ian Carruthers have attended over 100 meetings of staff and public, some 300-strong and overflowing at the doors, to sell the idea. There has been a wealth of criticism and fears, a surge of "save our hospital" campaigns, but also a surprising amount of support.

Some of it has come from a small but influential group of consultants who have seen the harsh realities of health service budgeting through service on the district management team.

Mr Peter Fenton, a consultant ophthalmologist at Queen Alexandra's Hospital, says that faced with intratable waiting lists consultants are developing the confidence to say, "If we can save a bit here, we can spend a bit there."

"What the public doesn't seem to understand about Chris West's proposals is that there is a real opportunity here to improve things. We can close down old hospitals with high overheads, build modern ones in their place and give a better service."

To achieve the rebuilding, the district needs about £62m capital. On current plans it expects about £39m by the year 2000 from the region. Perhaps £17m to £20m will come from selling off the hospitals it plans to close. That leaves a gap of £3m to £6m - up to 10 per cent of its budget.

Chris West says, "Between now and 2000, assuming no growth at all, we will spend about £1 billion in revenue. If we can't save three to six million out of that, then management isn't managing."

Far from everyone in Portsmouth is happy at what is happening. Bob Aberley, regional officer of the health service union COHSE, says the service is already inadequate, and that while savings have to be made, "there is only so much surplus. Sooner or later you will be cutting into bone. Ultimately there is not enough money coming into the NHS and there won't be enough to meet the demands". The Government's privatization drive is souring traditionally good industrial relations in the district. "We are on the edge of a precipice in our relationship with local management."

Even the "three musketeers" have some reservations. Max Millett, the personnel officer, says he would far rather avoid privatizing services if possible. Directly employed staff are likely to be more dedicated, and some existing staff after 35 years loyal service may find themselves with a frozen pension, and possibly no job. "I have great sympathy for that."

But given the economic outlook and the pressure on health budgets around the world, he says, "It will not matter much which government is in power. To a greater or lesser degree we would have to be doing the same thing. What we are doing today, everyone is going to have to do sooner or later."

moreover...  
Miles Kingston

## And now for Torvill and Dean

A handy guide to the best of this week's television viewing.

Tuesday

3.25 (ITV) Afternoon Court Room Soap Opera. There is a dramatic development in the case in which Mrs. Fortescue is accused of having kidnapped the young child Ramon at birth and brought him up as her own son, so that he can play the violin for them at meal-times. When Yehudi Menuhin is called as an expert witness, the judge suddenly adjourns the case to let everyone watch Torvill and Dean on television.

5.40 (Channel 4) Today's Recipe: Skate. 8.40 (BBC 2) Chronicle. Did the ancient Romans discover the secret of skating on ice? Professor Tidmarsh, with the help of Torvill and Dean, recreate the way they might have looked, especially if Ramon had already written his Bolero.

9.25 (BBC 1) Play For Today. The Free by Howard Hampton. Sheila is an apparently well-adjusted mother, but who suddenly decides she has fallen in love with either Torvill or Dean and can't make up her mind which. Husband Barry, driven to distraction, finally hits on an ingenious solution - he murders her.

11.00 (ITV) Late Film. "Come Back to the Dime and Five." Torvill and Dean.

Wednesday

8.00 (ITV) "I'm Torvill - He's Dean." New comedy series.

9.25 (BBC 2) Skaters and Brothers, part 27. Lewis Eliot, now Minister of Nuclear Weapons and Sport under the Tory administration, decides on a far-reaching plan to nurture sports which have not so far received government backing, like polo and heaving. He is persuaded to include one slightly less elitist sport, and on a whim chooses ice skating. His decision is to have far-reaching results.

9.40 (BBC 1) Sportsnight. The latest on Torvill and Dean from Ottawa; also how our cricketers in Pakistan received the news of Torvill and Dean's latest triumph, and a discussion of how rugby could be brightened up in the light of what is happening in Canada.

11.30 (Channel 4) Sarajevo Revisited (rpt).

Thursday

8.00 (BBC 1) The Living Planet. Ice is an apparently hostile environment for any organism. But as David Attenborough shows, life exists in ice and also on top of ice, where it can reach heights of artistry, precision and beauty undreamt of by previous generations.

9.00 (Channel 4) Soap. Benson comes down on morning to find two people ice skating in the living room. He says "Git outta here!" but it has no effect. Jessica thinks they're kinda cute. Grandpa thinks they're Russian snipers and shoots them dead. What will the British ambassador say when he comes to collect the corpses? (rpt).

11.40 (BBC 1) Torvill and Dean's Laugh-In (rpt).

Friday

8.00 (BBC 1) Super Sports. New series in which Billy Connolly, Russell Harty, Melvyn Bragg, Ludovic Kennedy and A. J. P. Taylor all try their hand at ice skating. Torvill and Dean show them how.

11.00 (Channel 4) A programme without Torvill and Dean in it. Foreign, probably.

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## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: FOOD SCIENCE



Senior technician Rosia Calokatsia with the calorimeter

## The calorie reducer

Researchers at Queen Elizabeth College in London have established that fibre may benefit slimmers by reducing the effective calorie content of other foods.

Calorie watchers get their information from standard tables which are based on the idea that all the metabolizable energy of a food is used by the body. Such energy is defined as the gross value of the food, minus the faecal and urinary energies. The gross energy is determined by burning the food in a special apparatus called a bomb calorimeter and measuring the amount of heat produced. For carbohydrates and fats, it has been assumed that metabolizable and gross energy are roughly equivalent. Proteins

break down into nitrogen compounds which still have a significant calorific value which leaves the body in urine.

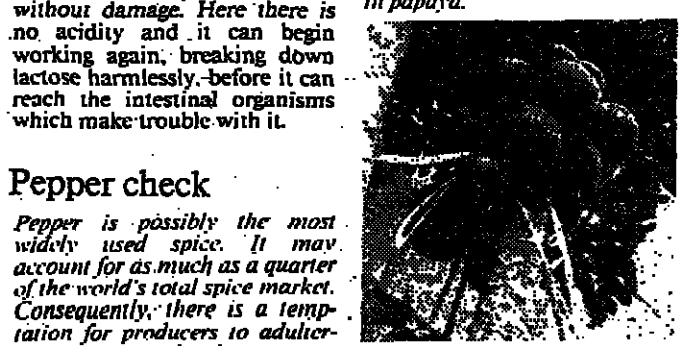
To test the effects of fibre, Derek Miller and Patricia Judd from QEC studied the energy inputs and outputs of 20 people, all of whom normally eat a diet containing at least 20 per cent cereals. The results they obtained suggest that some calorie values for fibre-containing foods may be overestimated by as much as 20 per cent. For a 100 gram portion of All Bran, for example, they give a calorific value of 172, rather than the 206 worked out by earlier methods and a portion of frozen beans would provide 34 calories, not 41.

naturally occurring milk sugar, lactose.

The answer may be to eat yogurt. Experiments done recently in the US suggest that lactose in yogurt is digested much better than lactose in fresh milk. This is because yogurt is a fermented food and the organisms which produce it are equipped with a lactose-digesting enzyme.

Yogurt is made from milk concentrate in which the lactose concentration is about twice that in fresh milk. By the time the micro-organisms have converted the concentrate to yogurt, the lactose concentration has fallen by 50 per cent. It falls no further because the mixture has become too acid for the enzyme to continue working, after consumption, the enzyme passes through the stomach into the duodenum without damage. Here there is no acidity and it can begin working again, breaking down lactose harmlessly, before it can reach the intestinal organisms which make trouble with it.

Pepper check  
Pepper is possibly the most widely used spice. It may account for as much as a quarter of the world's total spice market. Consequently, there is a temptation for producers to adulterate pepper with cheaper vegetable material. A favourite adulterant is papaya seed. If a substantial amount of papaya seed has been added to pepper, it can be detected by such methods as microscopic examination. Smaller amounts have been less easy to identify. Researchers at the Food Research Institute in Norwich have now developed a test that can detect papaya adulteration of black pepper unambiguously, by tracing the benzyl glucosinolate in papaya.



The papaya tree

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 302)

ACROSS	1 German POW camp (6)	7 Study book (4)	10 Longest river (4)	17 Bizarre (5)
2 Manufactured (4)	8 Moral fall (5)	11 Dress (4)	20 Cornet (5)	21 Symbol (4)
3 Craftsman (7)	9 Treasure city (8)	12 Counterfoil (4)	15 Light anchor (7)	23 Direct boundary hit (3)
4 Table (4)	13 Mediterranean (9)	16 Stuff (4)		
5 Study book (4)	14 Rock (9)			
6 Flying (8)	15 Marriage partner (4)			
7 Reference (7)	16 Precipitation (6)			
8 Sucrose (5)	17 Lukewarm (5)			
9 Related Scottish group (4)	18 Speak untruthfully (3)			
10 Premium UK soap (5.8)	19 Premier UK soap (5.8)			
11 Marriage partner (4)	20 Papers collection (7)			
12 Workshop group (5)	21 SOLUTION To No 301			
13 Kilimanjaro 9 Embargo 10 Never 11 Wax 13 Oyer				
16 Bag 17 Odds on 18 Alto 20 Wcan 21 Flance 22 Isn't 23 Tall				
25 Sew 28 Id est 29 Origami 30 Sudanland				
DOWN: 1 Imbuc 3 INRI 4 Avo 5 Jinx 6 Reverse 7 Memorabilia				
8 Original 9 12 Anolmi 14 Zoo 15 Admire 19 Tonnanu 20 Wet				
24 Again 25 Snye 26 Woke 27 Fill				

## Sweeter future

Vegetable oils can be obtained both by pressing and by extraction. The meal left behind is often nutritious, but not of much commercial value. One reason for this is that traces of oil left in the meal go rancid, causing off flavours. A relatively new extraction technique may overcome this problem.

Under what are called "supercritical" conditions, carbon dioxide gas behaves like a liquid solvent. Scientists at the United States Department of Agriculture research centre in Peoria, Illinois, have recently investigated extraction of corn with supercritical carbon dioxide. Corn oil obtained was better than that obtained by milling.

Martin Sherwood

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# FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## The emperors'

## new clothes



KARL LAGERFELD (left): cream crepe "mille feuille" coat with panels of fabric that open out in movement. Short, wide trousers are cropped short of the ankle; navy shoes with red heel.

YVES SAINT LAURENT (far left): bold dog-eared checked tweed dandy jacket with velvet collar, in black and white with scarlet accessories.

YVES SAINT LAURENT (centre left): gemstone print silk pleated mid-calf length skirt with an exactly matching silk jacquard evening tunic in amethyst, ruby, emerald green and sapphire blue.

CLAUDE MONTANA (top right): The dressing gown evening coat, shown in green and claret, over foulard printed pyjamas.

GUY PAULIN for CHLOE (right): Winduppane check big trenchcoat with the new wide cut Paris trouser, worn with a fondant coloured sweater.

Man-tailoring is big for next season. Coats come in tweed, jersey, sheepskin and boucle wool with some curly Mongolian lamb often used as linings and trims.

Underneath go suits with three-quarter length jackets, long pleated skirts and wide pants, or slim jersey dresses. Velvet, foulard printed silk and satin come out at night.



### PARIS FASHION

One week into the Paris collections and 41 shows later, the dramatic climax is yet to come. This morning the extrovert, irreverent and maverick designer Karl Lagerfeld unveils his first own-label collection - an event awaited with as much relish as the first asparagus of spring.

Tomorrow, the reclusive, sensitive, intellectual Yves Saint Laurent, French fashion's uncrowned king, will bring the collections to a close with a show designed to up-stage the pretender to his throne.

This duel of egos is much more than rivalry between two designers and their fanatical followers. Behind it lies a challenge to the French concept of high fashion.

Saint Laurent's success is rooted in haute couture, in the imperial red and gilded salon where he was still working intensely yesterday on his ready-to-wear collection. Lagerfeld, who came to Paris from his

native Germany at the age of 14, is the founder of pret-a-porter de luxe. His witty, elegant collections for the house of Chloé (which he left on January 1) gave gloss and glamour to off-the-peg fashion which seemed - especially in the sixties - a more contemporary kind of chic than haute couture.

Both designers have lifted the toile covers to their collections to show me a hint of what is to come. Karl calls his overlapping petals of wool crepe that unfurl in movement his "mille feuille" look. The word that comes out most often in his staccato voice is "impeccable". It describes the intricate cutting of wide side-pleated trousers, clean-cut draped wool jersey dresses and even the silk culottes boldly printed with the fan that is Karl Lagerfeld's trade mark.

Yves says that his new collection is "clean and pure", with lots of pants, cut wide and short at the ankle, and also with wool jersey for long tunics and for slim dresses, with hemlines just over the knee. His print is a dazzle of amethyst, ruby and emerald jewels on pleated-silk, exactly matched to a jacquard weave sweater. His favourites are the tweed jackets, cut with the precision that makes him (as the Grande Mademoiselle herself once said) Chanel's logical successor.

But it is Karl Lagerfeld who is now in charge of Chanel as well as his own collection. He fired the first bullet in his duel with Saint Laurent yesterday morning, when he produced a lively Chanel collection which loosened up the famous suit silhouette by padding the shoulders, dropping the hemlines and introducing a pretty slim skirt that wrapped at the back.

Best were simple long-long dresses in navy blue and Chanel tweed lining to a mac.

Among a welter of other ideas, often piled on indiscriminately, were velvet collars and trims, Chanel details in curly Mongolian lamb and tartan throws. Chanel would not have been amused by the shocking Schiaparelli pink of her implacable enemy, or by the leopard-patterned boots. Evening dressing gown coats in a jewel print were stylish. The trompe l'oeil embroidered Chanel bag on a black jersey dress was a joke left over from Lagerfeld's days at Chloé.

Meanwhile, at Chloé, the new designer, Guy Paulin, had all the right ideas but used them wrongly. He wants, he told me in his gentle voice, to bring femininity to sportswear, to produce tender colours and gentle fabrics to counter the aggressive trend of tough leather and hard-edged man-tailoring. Best were his dandy three-quarter coats in pale tweed boucle (an important winter fabric) worn with fondant-coloured jersey in peach, primrose and mint green. There were jersey coats lined and bordered in fur, shapely redingotes and very long flat pleated skirts. Very much on the debit side were fitted crepe dresses in a sombre forties print and a transparent,

beaded tunic, complete with satin bra, that was in embarrassing contrast to Chloé's traditional luxury and refinement.

Claude Montana's coats were superb - big, bold trenches, cut with a kimono-sleeve seam and worn with very wide pleated pants that are an important Paris trend. His other coat was three-quarter length, cut from his usual baseball shoulder line. It looked stunning in splashes of colour: turquoise, orange, violet, canary yellow, emerald and shocking pink. Narrow ski pants - the alternative trouser shape - went under bold black and white sweaters.

Montana's sense of theatre never overwhelms his clothes. Thierry Mugler - or Megalo-Mugler, as the French press dubbed him - hired a rock stadium with 6,000 seats (he sold all but 14), and had a madonna descending from a celestial blue ceiling to climax his collection.

Before the arrival of the Archangel Gabriel with a sexy swathed jersey dress and black wings behind a shower of pink confetti the size of Communion wafers, and under the crystal rosaries which are apparently the new fashion accessory, Mugler showed some good sportswear. There were big ribbed-knit jackets, bold two-piece in jersey (the star fabric of the season). Colours were orange, lemon or sky-blue with white, or shades of brown from hot chocolate to ginger.

Sonia Rykiel was in her element this season when the jersey fabrics she handles so impeccably are in all the collections. Her young, fresh show was a fashion guide for next season. There were the new trouser shapes - the wider, shorter leg and the narrow ski pants. Both shown with either skinny long tunics or cropped sweaters. Her new skirt is mid-calf, flat-pleated from the hip. Her new colours are lipstick red and violet, although she had none of the brown much favoured elsewhere. Her coats are either kimono-shaped or tailored in tweed, mostly three-quarter while she played with the proportions of skirt and pants. Cervuti also played the proportions game with a swingy short trench over narrow pants and man-tailored three-quarter jackets with wide ones.

Anne-Marie Beretta made the best coats in Paris in a strong season. Her personal vision of woman as Amazon was cut down to manageable size in kimono-sleeved coats, criss-crossed in red leather or in a shapely navy trench with a cape effect on the bodice.

The dandy is the new feel for tailoring, with velvet collared redingotes at de Luca and some swashbuckling mixtures of red and green plaid with green Donegal tweed.

Jean-Paul Gaultier, who is at the crest of the French new wave, also had Dandy jackets, worn in a louche way with very long gin alley skirts looped across the hips. Gaultier, who is attuned to young London, also had some splendid pointilliste knits, some bolder flowers and English hat designer Stephen

Jones coming on as a star in his show.

The Japanese star is on the wane in Paris. Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons, who was a catalyst for changing fashion a year ago, is now working closer to the body with a wrap silk dress tying like an apron and with skirts swathing the hips. She has also discovered colour, especially a Hare Krishna orange that lit up her sombre palette. Junko Koshino had colour, print and a French cut to her lines. Yohji Yamamoto had strong knits powerfully presented.

Japanese masks moulded to the contours of his (Japanese) models' faces made a dramatic statement from Issey Miyake,

whose fabric studio is now producing the most intriguing and original textures I have ever seen. Issey's shapes were controlled, with a knitted tunic opening up into a wing of fabric at one sleeve, the most insistent shape. His pleated jersey jackets lapping the body asymmetrically and his tactile wool and silk straw mat jacket, complete with raffia fringes, had just the right sense of theatre.

Elsewhere in Paris, where more than 60 designers are displaying their wares, there was a feeling that the show's the thing that matters more than the clothes. This season's collections, held around the little lake in the Tuileries gardens in alternate spring

sunshine and showers, has attracted a camp following whose appetite for the bizarre, the overblown and the plain daff was fed from the runway.

An over-produced show of indifferent fashions, cheered to the echo by a gaggle of groupies, made many of these Paris collections seem like the Emperor's new clothes.

And who will be the real Emperor of Paris fashion, we have yet to see.

**Photographs by Harry Kerr**

Make-up by Gloria for Bourjois of Paris  
Hair by Siegfried for Alexandre de Paris

### Angela Gore



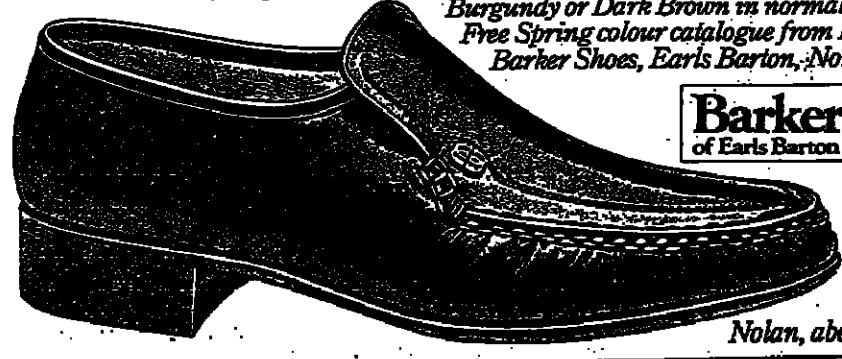
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ISSEY MIYAKE (left above): Oversize striped jacket in rough weave wool with asymmetrically wrapped slim skirt. A combination of Western cut and Japanese fabric.

COMME DES GARÇONS (right): The softening up of Japanese style in Rei Kawakubo's stylised wrap dress. Fabrics are important to the Japanese designers with the Miyake studio producing 40 new finishes. The more conventional fabrics in Paris were matt surfaces especially wool jersey, crepe and cloque.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Trumpet voluntary

The Anti-Slavery Society in Brixton Road are asking black musicians to perform free of charge at a concert in the Royal Festival Hall in August to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the liberation of slaves from the British colonies. The London Symphony Orchestra - the only white performers approached to join the all-black cast - will, I am told, naturally be paid their proper fee. Surely some mistake? Not so. The black musicians are expected to waive their charges in tribute to the black slaves' release.

"If they can't do it free, I hope they would charge a modest fee," said Society director Peter Davies, who tells me the big black names approached are American conductor Henry Lewis, New Orleans trumpeter Wynton Marsalis, and singers Laverne Williams and Willard White. The Society also hopes to cash in on the Greater London Council's Anti-Racism Year, for which a £300,000 budget has been allocated. If the anti-slave group do not get their targeted grant of between £5,000 and £10,000, the Irish community may well accuse the GLC of ethnic minority prejudice. A concert at the Queen Elizabeth Hall next month, focussing on cruel Irish jokes, has drawn a comparatively paltry £3,000 from the council's race-related kitty.

● Here is a treat in store for all self-respecting cyclists next February: *A Night of Love*, presented by Esther Rantzen at the Barbican. Small wonder that Annie Moore, who is organizing the musical extravaganza for *Woman* magazine, is already on the defensive. "It will not be schmaltzy and ghastly", she protests.

### Irreverent

With scarcely a week in *The Spectator* editor's chair, Charles Moore has already incurred the wrath of the Church. In an effort to boost sales, he sent off a form to the Venerable Lewis Clarke, Archdeacon of Llandaff, near Cardiff, asking for names of other likely subscribers. Including many Archdeacons, Deans and Rectors, whom he addressed simply as "Dear Rev." "I'm absolutely livid", said the Rev. Derek Richards, Rector of Llandudno in Gwynedd, who tells me that a rocket was despatched to Moore forthwith.

BARRY FANTONI



"Beats me why I came last, sir. I only smoke TV sponsorship brands."

### Desert colour

An Arab variation of the coats to Newcastle syndrome is proving a lucrative business for London's auction houses. *Shahis* have started a fashion for collecting eighteenth and nineteenth century watercolours of Arab scenes by European artists. No Arab home is complete without one. Sotheby's, which sold £165,000 worth of the Arab watercolours in January, says a good Augustus Lampough, worth about £300 four years ago, could now fetch £7,000. Bonham's, meanwhile, has resorted to desperate measures - appealing for the works through personal columns in the press.

● Girls planning to go to The Leys School, Cambridge, which has just decided to go co-ed, should take note of its recent production - *Lock Up Your Daughters*.

### Free church?

The Unitarian and Anglican churches have now entered the great Freemasonry saga (see Bernard Levin on this page). According to the Rev. George Claburn, Unitarian publicity officer, Masonic secrecy conflicts with the Unitarian commitment to freedom of information, and his views are set to be discussed at the church's annual meeting next month. More significantly, there are signs that the issue could soon be openly debated in the Church of England. One London vicar, who is "doing a Mason" and remaining "useless", has been researching Masonry in relation to the church. He promises that the issue, which he likens to "grumbling appendicitis", will be publicly discussed later this year.

### Happy ending

Rejected biographer Ruth Jordan, whose "very British story about the British mandate in pre-war Palestine" was turned down last year by scores of British publishers, among them Weidenfeld, Faber Collins, Deutsch and Constable, can cock a snook at the lot of them. Her book *Daughter of the Waves*, which was finally published by Taplinger in America, has just won her the Present Tense 1984 Award, with \$1,500 to boot.

PHS

Sidney Blumenthal on the misjudgment that may cost Mondale the nomination

## The failed resurrection man

It took less than a month for Walter Mondale to go from one kind of inevitability to another. When the day of his appointment rolled around, the issue was still inevitability, but it was no longer victory that was inevitable.

He expressed disbelief that this could be happening to him. He had, after all, constructed the most substantial organization, amassed the most money, collected the most endorsements. Politics to him was a subtle technical craft, and he had spent virtually his entire life learning it. Was everything he knew wrong? Gary Hart, his rival, struck him as something like "a Cabbage Patch doll," a "fad," whose politics were based on "type" and "instinct." But what appeared to Mondale to be overwhelming realities were not compelling the allegiance of most voters.

Mondale's politics have been commonly considered to be traditional. His rise from the lowest level of local precincts to the apex of national prominence was a classical odyssey. Mondale's campaign, however, is in its own way every bit as novel as Hart's. Both are responses to the collapse of the old party system, where the bosses actually could deliver what they promised. Within the Democratic Party, George McGovern's and Jimmy Carter's candidacies were proof that the traditional party had departed.

The essential premise of the campaign was to bend the selection of delegates to the Democratic convention to fit Mondale's strengths. To succeed, the campaign also had to bend the perception of the process. Mondale's most valuable resource was his Rolodex of contacts. He knew all the party people, the interest groups, the financial angels, the national political reporters and editors. His mastery of the Washington culture was complete.

Throughout 1981, after the Carter debacle, a vast network of lobbyists and lawyers gathered around Mondale. In fact, almost every person in a top campaign position was a lobbyist, from Robert Becker, the campaign manager, to Anne Wexler, the dominant member of Mondale's political action committee, Citizens for the Future of America. Mondale himself became a lobbyist when he joined the law firm of Winston and Strawn, whose chief partner is his good friend, John Reilly. As Vice-President, Mondale had served as Carter's legislative liaison to Congress, in effect his lobbyist. Carter had roots, Mondale had connections. He was the outsider's insider. Like many liberals who came to Washington to do good, he stayed to do well - a phenomenon so common that the formula has become a cliché. The Mondale campaign was the Mondale lobby.

At its heart was James Johnson, Mondale's longtime aide, who set up a lobbying outfit called Public Strategies, Inc., at 2550 M Street, N.W., the same address as Winston and Strawn. Johnson lives in a spare apartment across from the office. His life is largely circumscribed by a few blocks on the edge of Georgetown. His intelligence, according to those who have worked closely with him, is incisive, narrow, and cautious. As early as 1981, he was using the word "inevitability" to recruit political operatives.

Johnson conceived of the Democratic Party as a legislative body and of Mondale's nomination as a bill that would be enacted into law. With the divisive civil rights and Vietnam issues in the past, the campaign tried



to express a new consensus. In the attempt to forge this consensus Mondale implicitly accepted the symbolic claims of the interest groups headquartered in Washington. The AFL-CIO was working people, NOW was women, and the NEA was teachers. He had a vision of The People, Inc. And when he won an organizational endorsement he understood public opinion only in a hierarchical and institutional form. By achieving a consensus in Washington he believed he had achieved one in the country; by mediating among Washington leaders he would become the leader of American society. Mondale designed a party that would appreciate his special appeal.

Like Edward Kennedy, he had considerable influence over the Hunt Commission, which rewrote the party rules. By helping to shape the new rules, the Mondale campaign constructed a bureaucratic drama to drive the lobbying enterprise.

Its progress would be marked exclusively in quantitative and linear terms: number of delegates courted, dollars pledged, bumper stickers printed. The rest of the Democratic field was viewed mechanically. If the pace set by the Mondale benchmarks kept the opposition candidates low in press coverage, interest group support, and funds, they would eventually have to drop out. Then their supporters would have no choice but to support Mondale. No attempt was made to compete for the others' real or potential constituencies, particularly the essentially unorganized cohort of younger voters that came to be called the "new generation".

The strategy was to present the candidate as experienced in the byways and folkways of Washington and thus more effective. But the strategy had a subtext. It was also an ideology, a justification of the key Mondale operatives' status within Washington.

By the end of 1981 the Mondale lobby was thriving and the candidate was emerging publicly. Jim Johnson started to use a new word: "chits". Mondale would compete against Kennedy in 1982 by picking up chits to be cashed in later. He endorsed more candidates, slept in more Holiday Inns, ate more rubber chickens than any other candidate. He was educating the party about the Mondale lobby. His appearances were tightly regulated by his scheduler, Rebecca McGowan, who exercised enormous control over his person and through it over his persona. The private Mondale is informal, warm, and humorous. But when some Mondale operatives brought up the idea of somehow showing this side, McGowan objected. "That wouldn't be *Vice Presidential*", she reprimanded. Johnson backed her up, and Mondale stayed buttoned down.

If 1982 was the year of the chit, 1983 was the year of the straw poll. On February 21, Mondale announced his candidacy, using the phrase "I know" more than a dozen times in his last dozen sentences: "I know what I'm doing." He was running as the unabashed insider, seeking the restoration of budget cuts and the Washington players ousted in 1980. He didn't explain, however, what shortcomings of liberalism might have helped bring about Reagan's ascension to power in the first place. To him, Reagan

was an aberration, a "radical," whose rise could be explained only by external causes such as the Iranian hostage crisis. Mondale's understanding of history was exclusively partisan; it has just one dimension.

In the spring of 1983 there was an ominous sign. Mondale, thinking he would pick up a valuable chit, endorsed Richard Daley Jr for mayor of Chicago. Daley ran the campaign of a front-runner and insider evoking the names and legacy of his father, buried seven years earlier. Daley lost to a black insurgent, Harold Washington. Mondale was disturbed; he worried that part of the black vote might now be lost to him. Beyond that, he saw no lessons for his own campaign. He moved on to more straw polls.

As Mondale marched toward victory, a feeling of resignation quietly grew among Democrats. He seemed to be the only available option to oppose Reagan, but he also seemed doomed. An NBC poll in Iowa showed that three-quarters of the voters shared these sentiments. Mondale fitted neatly into the story Reagan wished to tell, a story of big government vanquished and free markets revived.

On the eve of the New Hampshire primary, Mondale's first-party strategy was almost a reality. On January 27 one of his top aides told me: "Interest groups, the Establishment - they're almost not there as factors. Anti-establishment feelings don't turn up in the presidential race." Mondale had neglected just one group: almost everyone under the age of 45. In voting for Gary Hart, many in the new generation had a sensation of empowering themselves.

The Mondale campaign may go on, but his phantasmagorical effort to resurrect the traditional party has failed. The Mondale lobby was unable to rebuild the old organization on a new basis. Instead it constructed a political Potemkin village. The real political organization of the United States in the 1980s is not the network of mediating groups, with letterheads and mailing lists, on which Mondale relied. It is the gigantic web of electronic filigree of broadcasting and receiving that places a television set in every inhabited space in the land. To use that organization a politician must have a message. In recent days, on the stump and in advertisements, Mondale has become a full-throated populist. He has a message now but the time may be too late for it. The public's ears still ring with the echoes of three years of lobbying, of caution, of the inside track. By denouncing Hart as the manufactured candidate of elites, Mondale is running against what has become the real process - a process Hart did not create but merely has understood. And by trying to convince Americans that "Mondale" is inherently wrong, Mondale is running against the entire culture.

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### Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## A star chamber in the land of the free?

whether or not I am a Jew is a matter of public concern.

And finally, just before I reveal what all this is about, tell me what you would think if you read through the whole of the "Are you a Jew, judge?" book and found it to be composed largely of anonymous title-tattle about the hidden but enormous and widespread influence of the Jews in British life eked out by a substantial amount of the kind of stuff otherwise found only in the letters of those who write to me in green ink to reveal that the Archbishop of Canterbury is putting thought-rays into their heads from outer space, and to insist that I should stop him forthwith.

Very well, then; get another cup of coffee and make yourself comfortable. Then, with a red pencil for ease of reference, strike through every mention of Jews in what you have just read, and substitute, as the sense requires, "Mason", "Masons", "Masonic", etc. And now tell me what you feel when I say that, when thus - and only thus - amended, every single word I have written is the literal truth. In Lewis and Islington such steps have been taken against Masons; such daily lists of alleged Masons did appear in *The Guardian*; there is such a book about the Masonic nature of Jack the Ripper's crimes, Masonic mutilations and all (the book is subtitled, with almost unbelievable insensitivity, *The Final Solution*); the same author, Mr Stephen Knight, has just written such a successor, called in full *The Brotherhood: The Secret World of the Freemasons*, in which he reveals that he did write to the four senior judges of England, demanding to be told whether they were Masons, and

does make clear that he thinks their failure to comply is matter for suspicion.

As David Hume would point out even if I do not, it does not logically follow that because one group of people are innocent of the vile charges brought collectively against them another must be equally blameless; I cannot prove that there is no sinister international body working to take over the world with the aid of a plan called *The Protocols of the Elders of Freemasonry*. But it is worth remarking that the nature of many of the charges against Freemasons is astonishingly similar to that of many accusations made against Jews by anti-semites, and that the most virulent of Jew-baiters have commonly been Mason-haters as well. And anyway, what is the difference between a threat to sack Masons and a threat to sack Jews just because they are Jews?

The point about charges of collective guilt is that they can never be disproved; if a particular Freemason can show beyond any doubt that he has never exerted, or been the beneficiary of, improper Masonic influence or behaviour, the reply of people like Mr Stephen Knight will always be of course not, it's the other Masons I am talking about. And since there must be bad men who are Masons, as there are bad men who are Jews, and some Masons who help fellow-Masons to prebent or gain, as there are some Jews who do such things for fellow-Jews (and some supporters of Tottenham Hotspur for their chums, and some cat-lovers like Rastafarians, and some Roman Catholics - ooh, I could tell you a thing or two



Jack the Ripper: a Jew?

Roger Scruton

## Socialist enemies of the earth

When Sir Thomas More invented the name "Utopia" - meaning "nowhere" - he showed more respect for the sound of English than the grammar of Greek. But his meaning was clear: the political ideal which he described is not of this world; to which one might add, "thank heavens".

By the time William Morris came to retrace the steps of his saintly predecessor, "Utopia" had become a term of abuse. Morris therefore entitled his political vision *News from Nowhere*, and proceeded to give (what socialists seldom give) a description of the earthly paradise, its temper, economy and institutions. The resulting piece of pie-eyed sentimentalism would long ago have been consigned to the "dustheap of history", had its author not established an independent reputation as a phenomenal creative genius, and the greatest cultural conservationist of his time.

The Institute of Contemporary Arts is currently displaying a rag-bag of photographs, reproductions, films, sketches and collages, designed to set Morris's decorative achievements within the context of his social philosophy. At the same time, a conscious attempt is made to assimilate this philosophy to movements which are flourishing now, and which share Morris's ultimate purpose - the overcoming of all that is harsh and alienated in the human condition.

Beside each page or pattern by Morris, therefore, the visitor finds some record of his supposed legacy. There is one photograph of E. P. Thompson haranguing the crowds at a CND rally, another of the massed resolute faces of his listeners; there is even a series displaying the "literacy campaign" in Nicaragua, whose main purpose, it would seem, is to teach the peasantry to stretch out their arms in clenched-fist salutes.

In contrast to those scenes of human progress, collages, quotations and pictures display the grim reality of Thatcherite Britain, whose people, oppressed by monetarism, industry, tower blocks, sprawling suburbs, unemployment and countless other social ills (including inflation, lack of industry, lack of housing, compulsory employment) live out their days in groaning servitude. Every life-giving glimpse of Morris's wallpaper is paid for by a piece of this insulting propaganda, and every poetic fragment is neutralized by some smattering of semi-literate abuse.

The intention, one assumes, is to urge the visitor to embrace the same illusion as was embraced by Morris: to believe that the evils of modern society are uniquely due to the "private ownership of the means of production". It would suffice to arrange the world according to

socialist principles in order to usher in the golden age of dignified labour.

The modern reader of *News from Nowhere* is likely to be struck by two features of Morris's paradise which distinguish it from the average socialist utopia. First, everything is produced according to exact aesthetic principles, by the most patient workmanship, and with a medieval sense of the validity of ornament. Second, nature is properly tended, resources are guarded, and noise, pollution and squalor have been finally overcome. And if socialism could achieve those things, who would not be a socialist?

However, according to figures recently published in the *New Scientist*, the record of "actually existing socialism" is far from encouraging. In France and West Germany, heavy industry came into the atmosphere each year 66 tonnes of sulphur per thousand inhabitants. In East Germany, despite a lower industrial output, the figure is 21 tonnes per thousand. And in fact the "socialist" economies are far worse polluters than their west European counterparts. So much for the benign results of socialist planning.

Strangely enough, the incriminating figures are reproduced in the exhibition catalogue. Despite having been written by members of the socialist establishment, the catalogue contains an article by E. J. Singleton, in which the author hastily experiments with the truth. The organizers manage to disguise the figures, displaying them on the wall in the form of gross rather than per capita yields of sulphur. Nevertheless, however inadvertently, the truth is revealed. Socialist planning is not the friend of the earth, but its mortal enemy.

The dreary follower of Morris will retort: "Those are not genuinely socialist economies, but only 'socialist', in inverted commas." To which Michel Foucault once gave the perfect reply: "Those inverted commas should not be around the reality of eastern Europe, but around the illusion in your head".

Morris imagined that he could retrieve the purity of the medieval craftsman by undoing the work of capitalism, and like many socialists, he confused the inherent evils of industrial production with the accidental facts of ownership. Had he been closer to the spirit of Sir Thomas More, he would have recognized that the craft of the middle ages bears the stamp of human dignity, not because it was part of a socialist plan, but because it was the outcome of religious devotion. And if there is a lesson to be learnt from the ICA's half-baked propaganda, it is that Morris's socialism, which rushed into the space vacated by religion, can never fill the spiritual vacuum that surrounds it.

Robin Cook

## Why this leaking Act should go

Mornings are worst - in the place stinks. It is in the nature of prison cells the world over that the fresh air and it is a feature of British prisons that cells designed by the Victorians for single inmates are now crammed with the two or three occupants.

Six months may be a period finely calibrated to lose an offender his, or her, job, provoke eviction from his accommodation or break up his marriage. It certainly is not going to give the prison service time to furnish him with a skill.

The visiting area offers the most poignant moment of prison inspection. Here the institutional world of prison meets with the family life of liberty, in conditions of elaborate arrangements to keep them separate. Metal grilles and fine wire mesh bar the traffic in drugs on which prison warders wage constant war. But it also frustrates, with greater reliability, any spontaneous gesture of affection. One of my constituents lost a month's remission for kissing his three-year-old boy at the prison gate.

Sarah Tisdall will spend at least the next four months in some such institution for breach of Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act. A dozen years ago, when Miss Tisdall was still at primary school, the Franks Committee recommended Section 2 for extinction. Yet as she grew to womanhood, slothful government and pusillanimous Parliament permitted it to remain on the statute book until it claimed her as its first prison victim since the recommendation was made.

The personal anguish of Peter Preston, editor of *The Guardian* over his share of responsibility for her fate has been aired almost to the point of self-indulgence. I have listened with attention, but in vain, for the faintest murmur of regret from the many who held relevant ministerial office since the Franks Report for their responsibility, through failure to reform this discredited and despised law.

Her sentence perfectly illustrates the case for feeding Section 2 into the shredder which *The Guardian* has doubtless since purchased. The information which she released was of no military value, and of no use to a hostile state. The documents in question related purely to how this government proposed to handle the deployment of cruise missiles in the way possible light, and its opponents at maximum disadvantage. They were classified as secret not least the Soviet gained an insight into western press management but in order to keep them from the British public.

Doubtless every government attempts such manipulation, and coerces its employees into partici-

pation on pain of dismissal, but in doing so it is not entitled to the protection of criminal law.

Section 2 provides them with just that protection. It throws a blanket over any scrap of official information, whether classified or not, and prohibits its disclosure to any unauthorized person - by which is meant any member of the public.

Governments find such a provision convenient not because it safeguards the strategic secrets of the state, but because it protects their own political machinations. The point is neatly demonstrated, albeit unwittingly, by Chapman Pincher's account of the security authorities' response when he submitted to them the text of his novel about the threat of a nuclear warhead.

The only deletion they requested was the reference to the warhead production plant at Burghfield, lest it attracted a demonstration by CND. The anxiety of MI5 is revealing. They were concerned not to hide Burghfield from the Russians, who are well aware of its existence, but to conceal it from the British public.

Sarah Tisdall's case is that every week ministers release information of the kind that has put her in prison. The distinction is that when they do it they are briefing the lobby, but when she did it she was "leaking".

Parliament emerges from the episode with scant credit. Our predecessors instituted the original Official Secrets Act in 1911 with only perfunctory debate. The nation was then in a fever over German spying and Parliament was assured that the Bill was aimed solely at halting espionage. In the decades since then it has become patent that Section 2 is not concerned with foreign spies but with domestic dissidents, and still Parliament has persistently rejected every attempt by private members to delete it.

A hundred years from now, a prison sentence for exposing government news management will appear as barbaric as transportation for stealing a sheep, and - just as incomprehensible. I trust that such a time arrives the case of Sarah Tisdall can be remembered for having shamed Parliament out of its lethargy.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Politically then, mer enemies. The Union, which rose to the 1978 treaty and brought with it anyone help they were partic





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## MORE THAN A LOCAL VOTE

For local elections to be considered an important indicator of a government's mid-term popularity, or lack of it, is not unusual. For them to be regarded as a crucial test of its legitimacy, as was the case with those held in Turkey on Sunday, is less common. The circumstances were, to say the least, unusual.

There was a general election in Turkey less than five months ago. Its results had been rejected in advance, by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, as undemocratic and unrepresentative. That view was not unreasonable, in view of the restrictions on freedom of speech and association imposed by the military regime, and especially of the arbitrary disqualification of so many would-be parties and candidates. But it was, perhaps, a little premature.

In the event the election on November 6 did provide the Turkish people with a genuine, if limited, choice. The Turks proved this by voting for the party, of the three available, which was clearly least favoured by the military regime. But it remained uncertain just how representative the new Parliament was, since there was no way of knowing how people would have voted if other parties, which had been thought likely to win wider support, had been allowed to compete.

To its credit, the parliament itself arranged for a fairer test of opinion by ordering that local elections be held last weekend and that parties not represented in parliament be allowed to contest them. And, in the event, the courage of the parliamentary majority has been rewarded. The same party that won the general elections - the Motherland Party led by the prime minister, Mr Turgut Ozal - has also won the local elections, with almost the same percentage of the popular vote. The conservative "Right Way" party, transparently the

successor of the old Justice Party and by its own reckoning the rightful proprietor of most of Mr Ozal's support, has come in at a poor third with less than 15 per cent of the votes, according to yesterday's incomplete returns. This is an event of potentially historic significance: it means that Turkish conservatism, represented for thirty years by the late Adnan Menderes and then by his successor, Mr Süleyman Demirel, has now at least provisionally accepted Mr Ozal as its leader, recognizing itself in his blend of neo-liberal economics and neo-Islamic social values.

The claim that Mr Ozal and his party are not the elected leaders of Turkey no longer carries conviction. Any remaining challenge to the legitimacy of the Turkish parliament must now centre on the opposition, not the majority. There indeed is an anomaly: the two parties forming parliamentary opposition, with nearly half the seats between them, represent less than 15 per cent of the voters on the basis of the local election results, while the main opposition parties in the country - the social-democratic "Sodep" with 22 per cent and "Right Way" with 14 - are not represented in parliament at all. The leader of Sodep, Professor Erdal İnönü, clearly has some justification for considering himself the true leader of the opposition, while the present leader of the parliamentary opposition, Mr Necdet Calp of the Populist Party, has clearly not succeeded in making himself the leader of the moderate left as Mr Ozal has of the moderate right.

Mr Calp is pledged to resign in these circumstances, and his party is probably willing to merge with Sodep. It may not be allowed to do so formally but its members could hardly be prevented from accepting the de facto leadership of Professor

İnönü if that is what they decide to do. In any case it would not be rather pedantic, and would not serve any useful purpose, for the Council of Europe to insist on questioning the credentials of the Turkish parliamentary delegation.

The legitimate concern of the Council of Europe will be to see Turkish democracy improved and consolidated, through the extension of civil liberties and human rights. That concern is shared, it appears, by the Turkish parliamentarians. Those who went to Strasbourg for the last session of the Parliamentary Assembly in January said they were anxious to make sure not only that the Assembly was fully apprised of Turkey's problems but also that the Turkish parliament was told clearly and directly what the Council of Europe expected of it. In other words they were looking for moral support and even advice from their European colleagues, provided that the advice was based on accurate information about, and understanding of, what is actually happening in Turkey.

The Assembly, when it meets again in May, should respond to this invitation. Rather than turn the Turkish parliamentarians away it should welcome them, while making constructive suggestions about measures the Turkish government could undertake. Those most obviously needed are an amnesty for political prisoners not convicted of crimes of violence, and action to secure the human rights of those who remain in prison. Amendments to the press law will also be needed if Turks are to enjoy full freedom of expression, but they may take longer to achieve. It is probable that Mr Ozal will want to move in this direction anyway. The greater legitimacy his government now enjoys should make it easier for him to do so.

## WORK FOR THE COURTS

In his struggle for the victory of reason in the management of the coal industry, Mr Ian Macgregor's most valuable allies (after public opinion) are the miners who want to work and who recognize that an economically productive and well-paid industry is in their own best interests. It was because the National Coal Board did not wish to alienate the miners who were seeking to work, but who are also good trade unionists, that it decided last week that it "would not be constructive" (as the NCB's lawyers put it in court) to proceed with the action for contempt of court against the Yorkshire miners' union for defying the court order to desist from secondary picketing.

If the protection of the court were to be sought in this way, and if the unions continued to defy the court, the final sanction, under the 1982 Employment Act would be seizure of union funds. That might well create the solidarity of miners against the NCB which Mr Arthur Scargill has sought but has conspicuously failed to find. Mr Macgregor's preferred tactics of letting the moderates themselves resist Mr Scargill's attempts at coercion would thus be frustrated. Since the NCB's decision to hold its hand in court, however, the resistance of the moderates has been steadily eroded by the intimidation of secondary picketing by miners from outside the areas where the local men wish to work. Yesterday, the Midlands area, vainly calling for the national strike ballot which

Mr Scargill refuses, capitulated to the pressure and decided to come out on strike - pointedly asking the flying pickets to leave the area. Men who wish to work no longer feel able, even with police protection, to resist those who say they shall not work. Thus is the law flouted. Only the Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire coalfields, under siege from the flying pickets and relying on massive police protection, will now be operative. Gradually the coalfields are being brought to a standstill by intimidation in defiance of the law because Mr Scargill prefers this method to that of a democratic strike ballot that he fears would go against him.

In these changed circumstances, Mr Macgregor should reconsider resuming his contempt of court action against the Yorkshire miners for their defiance of the injunction against secondary picketing. Logic would also suggest that he should seek similar injunctions against other areas which have used this kind of picketing.

When the NCB decided to adjourn its motion for contempt of court, it made clear that the action had not been abandoned but was merely held in abeyance. Characteristically, Mr Scargill interpreted this as a climb-down, and Mr Macgregor would now be wise to ensure that his own wish for moderation is not interpreted as a sign of weakness.

The Coal Board evidently regards the defied injunction against unlawful picketing, and

the suspended contempt action against the Yorkshire NUM for disregarding it, as having had some success in that a great deal of the violence has gone out of the picketing of the Nottinghamshire coalfields. The men there can now get to work. For the moment, the adjourned contempt action is apparently seen by the NCB as a suspended weapon to be brought into play again only if violent picketing is resumed. But what is to be done if, as a result of unlawful secondary picketing, the entire coal industry were to shut down?

It is a healthy instinct not to rush to the courts so long as there is hope that respect for the law makes court protection unnecessary. We do not, most of the time, behave lawfully only because a policeman is at hand to see that we do not behave unlawfully. But the wish to see the law heeded without court action is no reason for refusing to appeal to the courts once it is clear that the law is being disregarded. A law that cannot be enforced, or which those who need its protection hesitate to test, is not a good law. If Mr Scargill is allowed to close the nation's coalfields by intimidation, he will feel free to move his pickets elsewhere, to impede the movement of coal and the work of the power stations. That is why Mr Macgregor, the risks not withstanding, should not hesitate long before going back to the court. If necessary, the law has to be tested to prove that it is good.

## FAR EASTERN FRIENDS

Mr Nakasone's visit to China puts the seal on relations which have grown increasingly warm since the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty of 1978. There is a natural complementarity in the relationship. China is the most populous power in the area, Japan the most advanced. China sees Japan as a major source of credits and advanced industrial goods and an ally in its drive for modernization. Japan sees China as a major source of oil and coal and a growing market for Japanese goods. Japanese credits quickly followed the 1978 treaty, and Mr Nakasone is now offering 470,000m yen (£1,436m) in long-term aid. Already Japan is China's biggest trading partner and is helping with the exploitation of China's energy resources.

Politically there are no serious problems between the two former enemies. They see more or less eye to eye on the Soviet Union, which reacted furiously to the 1978 treaty denouncing it as "hostile to the Soviet Union and fraught with danger". The Russians are naturally worried by anyone helping China but they were particularly annoyed

by a clause saying that the two signatories would oppose "efforts by any other country or group" to establish hegemony in the Asian-Pacific region. While denying that this could possibly be relevant to Soviet intentions, the Russians insisted that it was directed against them, and they were further annoyed when China declared that it would abrogate the ancient treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union which declared Japan to be the common enemy.

China is not in fact forming an alliance with Japan against the Soviet Union. Its interest in Japan is mainly economic but it is also pursuing its own version of regional balance, seeing Japan as a potentially helpful counterweight to Soviet influence in Vietnam and on the sea. At the same time it is not wholly at ease with the modest but significant growth in Japan's defence effort, which has become more open and more rapid under Mr Nakasone, and more overtly pro-American. The Japanese leader, acknowledging bitter memories of the war, has felt obliged to reassure his hosts that Japan will never again allow a resurgence of

militarism, while also hunting at worries about the future growth of China's power.

This caution also extends to the economic front. The Japanese are worried by the political uncertainty which still surrounds China's drive towards modernization - along with that of other foreign contractors - when China suddenly cut back on many large investment projects a few years ago. Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, has been trying to reassure Mr Nakasone, insisting that all Japanese firms were compensated, but it is only natural for the Japanese to limit their exposure while there is still significant opposition to modernization and Western influence in China.

The whole relationship is therefore still somewhat tentative, hedged by memories and worries on both sides, but as far as it goes at the moment it brings benefits to both and contributes to stability in the region. If it continues to go well it could also ease the path of United States relations with China, from which not all stumbling blocks will be removed by Mr Reagan's forthcoming visit.

## Fairer way with EEC revenues

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridge (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, Those of us who have spent the last six months in persuading our parliamentary colleagues to unblock the British refund of £475m are as entitled as anyone to find the "European Council" renouncing their Stuttgart agreement both on the refund and on the establishment of a permanent mechanism to avoid our wasting the whole of our negotiating strength on each year's refund.

You are absolutely right, however, that what matters is not last year's rebate, but a long-term settlement not just for a fairer mechanism of raising revenue, but, a far bigger issue, the quid pro quo of a limit on agricultural spending in return for an increase in Community revenues.

The £475m is, as we told our parliamentary colleagues, a totally inadequate lever to persuade the British Government to raise new revenue unconditionally. By the same token, it is a totally inadequate lever to help us to achieve reform.

The only bargaining counters worth their weight are the permanent reform of the fund-raising mechanism and the limit on runaway agricultural spending on one side, and the desperately needed increase in Community revenue on the other. Anything else confuses the issue.

Yours,  
FRED CATHERWOOD,  
Shire Hall,  
Castle Hill,  
Cambridge,  
March 26.

## Common aim

From Mr R. M. S. Barrett

Sir, May I commend the interesting column by Mr Ian Murray in *The Times* (March 20) on the problems of the European Community?

It seems to me that a common philosophy and objective beyond national interests comes before figures, important as they are.

I doubt if MM Schuman, de Gasperi, Monnet and Dr Adenauer would have gained the unity they achieved after the war if their aim had been anything less than a common heart and mind for the rebuilding of a shattered Europe.

Yours sincerely,  
R. M. S. BARRETT,  
Haddington,  
East Lothian,  
March 21.

## A place in space

From Mr Julian G. Page

Sir, Your leader article ("Buying space . . ." March 6) is correct in its assertion that the loss of two communications satellites would have been more disconcerting without the knowledge that alternative methods of launching were available and I wish to defend it against the correspondent who criticized it in today's *Letters* (March 16).

He is correct in saying that no fault lay with the shuttle orbiter itself, but he is incorrect in the presumption that an Ariane launch would also have failed.

The space shuttle is most cost-effective when launched into a low Earth orbit and because of this payload intended for a geostationary orbit need an extra boost to enable them to achieve this. Thus they are fitted with an upper stage which is attached to the base of the satellite. It was in these upper stages that the fault lay and not in the satellites themselves.

However, Ariane is built to insert payloads into a geostationary transfer orbit directly with a continuous burn of the third stage, an upper stage not being needed. NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) uses two types of upper stage, the inertial upper stage (IUS) and the solid spinning upper stage (SSUS) which is alternatively known as a payload assist module (PAM). So far both types have failed although the latest failure (in the SSUS) appears to be a manufacturing fault rather than one of design.

The IUS fault is a design fault and a fix has yet to be implemented. Given that all US payloads will be launched by shuttle in future it is useful to have an alternative launch vehicle in case of serious problems and ensuing delays.

Having said this I would like to point out that the large satellite market ensures enough activity for both types of launch vehicle and any serious failures would create problems with launch schedules of both shuttle and Ariane.

Yours faithfully,  
JULIAN G. PAGE,  
The Hawthorns,  
Keel,  
Staffordshire,  
March 16.

## Uncomfortably off

From Mr Michael FitzGibbon

Sir, It is comforting to read (leader, March 15) that Sir Frank Cooper is "leaving" Whitehall laden with a knighthood and an inflation-proofed pension and sliding into a well-paid job in the City. I have just retired and when I slide (without knighthood) into a moderately paid second career, I shall lose my Government pension altogether.

Both pensions come from the same ultimate source, the only difference being that I have visibly paid for mine over the last 46 years.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL FITZGIBBON,  
65 Middle Lane,  
Epsom,  
Surrey,  
March 15.

## Crime and punishment in Tisdall case

From Mr Des Wilson

Sir, It was made clear when *The Guardian* were instructed to release the documents, and at Miss Sarah Tisdall's trial for their disclosure, that national security was not endangered. That is why section 1 of the Official Secrets Act was not employed. The issue is, therefore, how do we deal with leaks that do not threaten national security?

Since the Franks committee in 1972 condemned section 2 of the Act as "a mess" few politicians or civil servants of any rank have attempted to defend its sweeping powers. Franks said "its scope is enormously wide - any law which impinges on the freedom of information in a democracy should be much more tightly drawn".

The present Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, said in 1978 that the Act was "simply indefensible". A 1979 Green Paper said the Government recognises that the catch-all effect of section 2 is no longer right. Even the Attorney General on Sunday described it as "an odd Act" - a masterly understatement.

You seem to miss the point (leading article, March 26) that one reason for the widespread condemnation of the prison sentence of Miss Tisdall is that it was imposed under a discredited law, the repeal of which was recommended by an official committee with the specific brief of examining it in 1972. (It is a shame that the Prime Minister's respect for Lord Franks's views of the Falkland Islands affair does not extend to respect for his views on section 2.)

Second, the recent spate of leaks demonstrates that section 2 is ineffective as a measure of control. The fact is that secrecy has become so indiscriminate that the genuine need for secrecy in some areas is no longer respected.

The Act has given secrecy a bad name. Even the First Division Association of Civil Servants recently stated, "to some extent leaks have been promoted by a belief that Government in the UK is excessively secretive by comparison with other democracies. This belief has some justification."

Yours,  
DES WILSON, Chairman,  
The 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information,  
2 Northdown Street, N1,  
March 26.

From Mrs Bridget Smithers

Sir, A young woman has today been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for breaking the terms of her

## Obscenity and police

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, The Video Recordings Bill, at present before Parliament, appears to be based on the recommendations of the Williams Committee on Obscenity and Film Censorship, published in 1979. One of the earliest and most important of these recommendations was based on a false finding of fact.

The Williams report recommended that there be no law to restrict or prohibit the written word (paragraph 6 of summary of proposals). Paragraph 4.2 states, "the view was expressed to us by representatives of the Metropolitan Police that the failure of that prosecution (*Inside Linda Lovelace*) meant that the law was unlikely to be invoked again against the written word".

On March 5, 1980, I raised this before the Court of Appeal in *Blackburn v Commissioner of Police*. Mr Donald Farquharson, QC (now

employment and leaking secret information to *The Guardian* newspaper. The editor who decided to publish this information to the world, knowing it to be classified, is not only unpunished but has benefited from his crime through the ensuing publicity.

He is a man of wide experience, and responsibility. Is he not morally, at least as guilty as she is judged to be?

Yours faithfully,  
BRIDGET SMITHERS,  
5 Combe Park,  
Bath, Avon,  
March 23.

From Mr John Cotts

Sir, May I congratulate you upon demonstrating the enormity of the six months' prison sentence upon Patricia Tisdall by contrasting it with previous sentences under section two of the Official Secrets Act. She passed to the press papers which did little more than embarrass the Government.

Did you deliberately put your front page report (March 24) next to that about the failings in quality control at the Nottingham Royal Ordnance factory? Here failings affected the safety of 275 guns, some sold abroad, and the cost of replacement is put at about £1m. For this, it seems, the penalty is one recommendation for dismissal. I think you may have been conscious of the question this asks about our sense of values.

Yours truly,  
JOHN COTTS,  
Barnard's Farm House,  
Charlton,  
Wantage,  
Oxfordshire.

From Mr Tom Bowring

Sir, Some very strong feelings have been expressed about the sentence on Sarah Tisdall. We have not yet heard about the feelings of Miss Tisdall's colleagues who were under suspicion for over two months, some of the suspicion created, it would appear, by Miss Tisdall herself.

According to the evidence, when Miss Tisdall was pressed by Detective Chief Superintendent Hardy that the evidence pointed to her being the one responsible, Miss Tisdall persisted in her denial, and said that any one of her colleagues could have done it.

Yours faithfully,  
TOM BOWRING,  
56 Hyde Vale,  
Greenwich, SE10,  
March 26.

Mr Justice Farquharson) appeared for the Commissioner and immediately stated that there was no such view as had been attributed to the police. On the contrary, there were no fewer than 24,000 such items of the written word only which were currently the subject of prosecution by them. When specifically asked, he could not explain how the committee had been misled.

The views of the committee have, no doubt, a continuing influence - for example on some of those considering the video Bill. For the Opposition, Lord Donaldson stressed the importance of these matters in the debate on the report.

Neither the chairman nor any member of the committee has to my knowledge made any retraction. Surely the record should be put straight.

Yours faithfully,  
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,  
30 Homefield Road,  
Chiswick, W4,  
March 19.

## Cancer among nuns

From Dr John Anderson

Sir, Your Science Correspondent quotes (March 16) Dr Robert Yule, of Christie's Hospital, Manchester, as saying that "cancer of the cervix is unknown among nuns because they have no sexual activity".

This is incorrect. The research in this field was carried out by two doctors, Fabien Gagnon, from Quebec, in 1950 and Janet Towne, from Chicago, in an independent study in 1955; their results were published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*. Both reported, not a complete absence, but a remarkably low incidence of

cervical cancer among nuns.

Promiscuity is only one of several risk factors identified with cervical cancer. Publishing inaccurate information about the disease which is so easily quotable as "an interesting fact" may encourage the public to label all cervical carcinoma patients as promiscuous.

This could cause considerable distress to non-promiscuous women, including nuns, who are unfortunate enough to suffer from cancer of the cervix.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN ANDERSON,  
Hammermith Hospital,  
Du Cane Road, W12,  
March 20.

## Venice preserved

From Mr John Filkin

Sir, With all respect to Mrs Smith (March 21) and her appreciation of the "Genius of Venice" exhibition at the Royal Academy, I think a protest should also be registered at the largely regrettable rise of the biannual exhibition.

Now that it is so much easier for so many people to travel, and that so much art, though from far-flung parts of the world, is available in magnificently reproduced form, is it really necessary that quantity should rule to such an extent over any genuine attempt to offer enlightenment?

To have so much Venetian art thrown at us, all together, and now to have an even more excessive case at the Tate's Pre-Raphaelite exhibition, serves the cause of little more than sensationalism: quite apart from the fact that it would take superhuman stamina to give due attention to every item, or that one would need to spend many days in the process, these exhibitions manage to contradict the very nature and purpose of the art they pretend to honour.

It will indeed be a tragedy if more subtle efforts, such as the recent "Artists of the Tudor Court" at the V & A, are to be swamped by the juggernaut approach.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FILKIN,  
42 London Road,  
Datchet,  
Berkshire,  
March 22.

## Hayward as 'showcase'

From Mr Bryan Robertson

Sir, It is perhaps not generally known that the Hayward Gallery serves as a receiving station and a storage and servicing centre for exhibitions created to travel round the country in addition to its essential function as the main "official" international-calibre exhibition centre for London - and, as such, our only equivalent to the Grand Palais in Paris for shows arranged with foreign governments.

Whether for London or the regions, these exhibitions have evolved from an idealistic and independent policy democratically formulated and quite free of the vagaries of fashion or financial pressures that occasionally affect exhibitions policy at the Royal Academy or the Tate.

The "showcase" situation of the Hayward in London and the council's vigorous professionalism are vital factors in securing international loans for forming shows. The responsibility of the Arts Council in pursuing this work has become crucial since the closure of the Victorian and Albert Museum's circulation department - during earlier financial cuts. It would be tragic if the Arts Council jettisons this work under the populist smokescreen of diverting funds to the regions because the Hayward is in reality a vital crucible for servicing the regions.

Yours faithfully,  
BRYAN ROBERTSON,  
73 Barnsbury Street, N1,  
March 26.

## Turning our back on CERN

From Professor E. Gabathuler

Sir, The decision by Sir Keith Joseph to proceed with a review of possible British withdrawal from CERN, as indicated in your paper of March 23, has very serious repercussions for those of us who are heavily involved in European research in elementary particle physics.

This research was started in universities such as ours in the post-war period, was subsequently carried out on two national accelerators, which were then willingly sacrificed to provide us with first-class facilities at CERN.

The recent discoveries of the intermediate vector bosons have emphasised the fact that CERN is the best example of international scientific and technological cooperation in Europe, if not in the world.

This decision will be wrongly seen by a European scientist as yet another example of Britain's intransigence in European cooperation, particularly at the present time, and will have far-reaching effects on future scientific and technological European joint projects.

It is interesting to note that the only other member state which has considered leaving CERN is Greece because of its limited scientific and technological resources. However, this has not happened. Spain, on the other hand, has just rejoined this year to allow its university physicists to participate in fundamental research and also to enable its industry to participate in related advanced technological developments.

It is ironic that one of the reasons given for this proposal to leave CERN is to provide more funds for the research councils to support areas such as factory research automation, remote sensing etc. These areas of technology are so necessary for future industrial requirements that modern industries are already involved in these fields.

Yours sincerely,  
ERWIN GABATHULER,  
Department of Physics,  
University of Liverpool,  
Oliver Lodge Laboratory,  
PO Box 147,  
Oxford Street, Liverpool.

## Curbs on kerb-crawlers

From Mr J. N. Spencer

Sir, In his letter published on March 13 Mr Bright criticized the binding-over procedure in the Justice of the Peace Act 1361 as "antiquated legal procedure".

It is only fair to point out that this is the Act which established magistrates' courts and which is widely regarded as the equivalent of Magna Carta for them.

The binding-over procedure, along with magistrates' courts procedure generally, was confirmed in 1980 by the Magistrates' Courts Act of that year.

Yours faithfully,  
J. N. SPENCER,  
Bridport, Dorchester, Sherborne and Weymouth & Portland Magistrates' Courts,  
Justices' Clerk's Office,  
Law Courts,  
Weymouth Road,  
Weymouth,  
Dorset,  
March 18.

## New exam level

From Mr Mark Ryan

Sir, Lord Flowers states (March 8) that "the universities would warmly welcome an arrangement which could expand and enrich the work of sixth-formers".

Many schools and colleges have been ambitious in establishing general studies syllabuses and courses: some of these courses are examinable at both A/O and A level. The experience of this college is that universities and polytechnics have chosen to disregard the value of the nature and content of such syllabuses and courses. Like Lord Flowers, we in this college would "hope that those responsible for admissions to undergraduate courses will pay due attention", not necessarily to an intermediate-level examination, but rather to those well established and refreshing areas of the curriculum which allow students to "break free of the restricted range of subjects . . ."

Yours faithfully,  
MARK RYAN (Head, Department of General Studies),  
King Edward VI College,  
Barnbridge,  
West Midlands,  
March 12.

## Hair restoration

From Mr William Golding

Sir, A week or so ago in Egypt I had the privilege of an interview with the Minister for Culture, His Excellency Mr Abdel Hamid Radwan. Among other subjects the minister raised in the most amiable manner the question of the return of the Sphinx's beard now in the vaults of the British Museum.

He was at pains to point out that, unlike some other objects, the beard is a lump of stone without aesthetic qualities and only of use or value when in its original position. The neck of the Sphinx is becoming increasingly eroded by blown sand and the centre of gravity of the head is now so far forward that without the beard and its supporting work the neck may crack at any moment and the head fall off. This literally colossal catastrophe would be laid to England's charge.

I most earnestly hope that the museum can find a way of returning the beard, if only as some kind of loan, and so remove at least one small source of international misunderstanding.

I am, Sir, yours etc,  
WILLIAM GOLDING,  
The Athenaeum Club,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
March 21.







● Focus on our prizewinners: Page 19

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● IT message for Europe: Page 20

# Financial support needs to begin at home

One would be forgiven for thinking that the apparent generosity of the government last week in its award of £180m worth of support for the microelectronics industry represented a change of heart and that its dogmatic opposition to unnecessary state funding had been revised.

One could even be forgiven for being confused since no such generous package, designed to add impetus to the microelectronics industry, is being offered to the state-owned microchip company Inmos which is in immediate need of cash and was supposed to be the British flagship of the UK microelectronics sector.

The mainstay of last week's financial package is a £120m grant offered through the Microelectronics Industrial Support Programme (MISP) which began under Labour in 1978 with a five-year budget of £70m and was to lose favour in 1980 for about 18 months and have its funding reduced to £55m. That amount, the Department of Trade and Industry assures us, generated £250m of additional investment by industry.

The new monies, said the energetic Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, when announcing details of the package, are catalytic. They would generate about five times that amount from the private sector, inspiring British industry to commit £1,000m to the microelectronics sector over the next decade.

The philosophy of catalytic money is highly questionable. There are a few exceptions but most of the prominent names in the industry are already conducting their own research into microchip design, are more than able to fund that development and would need to invest in advanced systems and designs if they had any hope of competing with overseas manufacturers.

Are we to believe that £1,000m investment, which is the sum the government estimates must be spent by British industry to bring it on a par with the Japanese and the Americans - and that estimate is an extremely modest one - will occur through the meagre injection of £120m? That reasoning is not very convincing.

The information minister did concede that the investment from the companies would probably occur anyway but at a later stage. But the catalytic money is meant to encourage the industry to advance its plans. That reasoning is not very convincing, either, since the timing of such plans, assuming that they exist, is based on the need for that industry or company to react to the demands of the market. Whatever happened to the concept of competition, the free market principle and the independent entrepreneurial spirit?

Another anomaly is that not all the companies that might benefit from the MISP programme would be British. There is now a plethora of Japanese and American companies in the UK and they would be entitled to apply for such grants. If that were the case, and the government has conceded as much, there would be no award conditions to ensure that the result of such development be only used in British products or that British manufacturers should be given priority in supply.

But are not Japanese and American companies in microelectronics employing thousands in Scotland and Wales? Are they British or are they classified as "The Japanese" or "The Americans" with whom we are trying to compete? One would indeed be forgiven for being confused, particularly if they qualify, as they do, for British research grants.

That is why this catalytic support, at least as far as large British companies

and high technology multinationals is concerned, is a nonsense. Such support and probably at a more generous level, than 20 per cent - the average funding under MISP - should be reserved for small UK-owned companies and those with obvious need for financial support.

The multinational profile of the British electronics manufacturing sector means that the government must be careful who is being given British taxpayers' money. Generous grants and allowances have been showered on these multinationals already. A MISP grant, say the proponents of the scheme, will encourage these multina-

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

nationals to conduct research and development (R & D) in Britain and not just use their British manufacturing bases as assembly shops. Ironically, we have already been assured by government on a number of occasions that this would not happen anyway.

The situation needs serious review. In Scotland alone there are about 300 companies in the high technology sector. The Scottish Development Agency is rightly proud of the success it has had in attracting inward investment and has modestly played its part in reducing the high unemployment figures. The multinationals are equally as proud and sell Scotland overseas as "Silicon Glen".

According to the SDA: "Many of these have come from overseas and more than half of America's top 20 US electronics companies now have manufacturing facilities in Scotland."

"Recent successes have included

WANG (US) (£40m project), NEC (Japanese) (£40m project), IBM (£10m extension to their long established Scottish operations), Sci Systems of Alabama, who are to set up in the next year and provide components to the computer industry, and the Japanese company Shin-Etsu who announced their £30m plan to manufacture silicon in Scotland."

Also National Semiconductors, the American owned multinational manufacturer, announced plans at the beginning of this month for a £100m project at Greenock in Scotland which will create 1,000 jobs.

Scotland has had its accolade and the explosion of the microelectronics industry there is a monument to the energy of the Scots and the Department of Trade and Industry. Even the prestigious IBM PC (Personal Computer) is being built for Europe at the IBM plant at Greenock.

The Welsh valleys are getting their share of silicon. About two weeks ago Sharp Corporation announced its plans to set up a video recorder manufacturing base at Wrexham, North Wales at the cost of £15m,

creating over 600 new jobs in the process. That was the latest high technology feather in the Welsh caps.

Nineteen overseas companies have announced their intention to create bases in Wales in the last twelve months, substantial proportions in the high technology microelectronics sector. The expansion plans and the new company investment have amounted to £100m since last April.

Inward investment must be applauded. It creates jobs no matter how lowly they may be. But if the object of MISP and other government support grants is designed to encourage British research activity which could not otherwise be funded then the philosophy must be re-examined.

We live in changed days from 1978 when MISP was first set up. Changed, indeed, since we seemed prepared to offer support to any organization other than the one in which the government already has a £100m investment. The confusion and the conflicts must be eliminated and such financial support that is made available must be deemed necessary and its benefits become the property of British industry.



Kenneth Baker: Inspiration for microelectronics industry?

## Shortage of skill to feed machines

By Geoffrey Ellis

The immense benefits from the use of new technology in the office could well be eroded by the growing shortage of suitably trained staff, proficient in the use of either dedicated word processors or microcomputers.

This warning is given by Laurence Rosen, Sales and Marketing Director of the Alfred Marks Group, who also offers encouragement to those who seek adequate training in these new skills by pointing out that rewards are tangible; for a secretary in Central London with no word processing skills, the average salary is £7,500; for a trained person, however, this figure increases by at least £1,500.

As one of the country's leading staff recruitment agencies, the group is well placed to assess the current condition of the job market. The facts that emerge make disturbing reading.

The growth in the field of office automation could soon run out of steam, warns Mr Rosen, as the supply of sufficiently trained staff dwindles. With the estimated number of word processors installed in the UK standing at 30,000 last year, only 73 per cent of WP bookings are now able to be filled, compared with 80 per cent in 1981. In most areas of their operation, an unfilled quota of 27 per cent is unheard of, the normal rate for other vacancies is still a healthy 92 per cent.

The cause of this shortage, says Mr Rosen, is the deteriorating standard of education. Less able students find it increasingly difficult to come to terms with training in the new technology. Many have dropped out of training courses when they find that their spelling and grammar are inadequate. As micro packages become more user friendly, so the need increases for commands to be correctly entered. There is no room for errors, no matter how small.



Mr Rosen: Hunt for literate staff.

The group is doing its best to help ease the shortage, operating its own training centre in Central London, where more IBM Displaywriter trainers are employed than at IBM itself. Set up a year ago at a cost of £200,000 it can handle thirty students each week, giving experience on a wide range of machines.

It is not only the secretaries who are lacking in knowledge. It is estimated that less than one out of two hundred managers is fluent when dealing with computers. They in turn are beginning to lose out on the career ladder. By removing themselves from areas of responsibility connected with computers, they are effectively allowing trained subordinates to supplant them.

With the proportion of office systems vacancies now accounting for eleven per cent of all vacancies, an amazing five-fold increase from twelve months ago, Mr Rosen warns that unless more help is forthcoming from central government, perhaps in establishing a training board to cater for the IT industry, we stand to lose the benefits that should accrue from technology in the office.

## Are you sitting comfortably?

Operators are to be recommended to take a rest of between 10 and 15 minutes after every hour's continuous work on video display terminals, under new proposals by the Japanese Labour Ministry.

The proposals, now before the Central Labour Standards Council, are a response to an increasing number of complaints from operators that they are suffering headaches, eye fatigue and stiff shoulders or necks.

One recommendation advises that chairs for operators and desks for the equipment should be adjustable and the distance between display screen and the operator's eye should be between 40cm and 60cm.

After two false starts, the computer that started life as the Eran last year is now renamed the Enterprise, and should be available from September.

As a result of a legal tussle over the rights to the name, the company dropped the name announced last September. At the unveiling of the machine last year, marketing director Mike Shirley aimed at a spring launch, but the

advanced customised sound and graphics chips needed more debugging than the original designs suggested.

He hoped to manufacture an initial 150,000 machines between September and January, and mop up a large volume of the Christmas sales. The micro is being built on Tyneside by Welwyn Electronics, who will create at least ninety extra jobs there.

Tiny high-speed gallium arsenide transistors, three to five times faster than conventional silicon transistors, have been developed by a research team at Rifa AB of Stockholm, a member of the Ericsson telecommunications and electronic group.

The company says it is the best of the semiconductor materials now available and claims the transistors make Rifa a world leader.

The new transistors, the Metal Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor (MESFET), is mounted on sets of four on chips measuring

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

only 0.35 x 0.49 millimetres enabling thousands of chips to be accommodated with the area of a fingernail.

The latest multi-tasking system from Digital Research, Concurrent CP/M, designed for use with 16-bit silicon, makes its facilities available to 8-bit users.

LSI Computers, makers of the Octopus, have emulated the system which offers all of the separate window facilities, for machines with an 8-bit system. Not only will users be able to use the vast selection of 8-bit software, but they will be able to run them in tandem with 16-bit software.

A new range of highspeed mainframe printers is now being distributed in the UK as a result of an agreement between Norbain

Data of Reading, with the Japanese manufacturers, Fujitsu. The printers, which are IBM compatible, are the M3033A and M3034A, which print 1300 and 1800 lines per minute respectively.

Norbain Data is a division of Norbain Electronics Group which recently gained an IBM listing, valuing the company at £7.7 million.

The UK games software industry is in for a lean year ahead, according to Nick Alexander, chairman of the Guild of Software

Houses, an industry trade association. "The situation is a mirror image of what happened in the video industry two years ago," he explained. "Initially there was a sales boom and then sales dropped suddenly. The video shops that had sprung up all over the country had all stocked up, and there was a dramatic increase in copying and counterfeiting."

More than £100 million of games software is being stolen from the industry by tape-to-tape copying. The problem is growing rapidly and beginning to eat substantially. "Meanwhile software piracy continues unchecked and the industry is in for a rough ride. I predict there will be considerable rationalisation in the industry this year, and only companies with sound financial backing will survive."

Contributors: Ross Davies, Geoffrey Ellis, Mark Stone, Frank Brown.

## UK events

Microcomputer Networks Workshop, Computer Laboratory, Liverpool University, March 27, 28. Sinclair Education Exhibition, Central Hall, Westminster, March 28-30.

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, March 29-April 1.

Computer Aided Design, Met. Exhibition Hall, April 3-5.

Artificial Intelligence Seminar, City University, London, April 7-8.

Sir Frederick Osborn School Computer Fair, Sir Frederick Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, April 8.

COMPUTEC WALES, Cardiff University, April 10-12.

Computers for Builders Exhibition, Cavendish Conference Centre, 82 New Cavendish Street, London W1, April 12.

Personal Computer Games Show, Southall Conference Centre, Birmingham, April 20-22.

ZK Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London N22, April 26.

Overseas

Hanover Fair, Hanover, Germany, April 4-11.

Videofair 84, Hyatt Regency, Chicago, April 15-18.

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- |                      |                     |                         |
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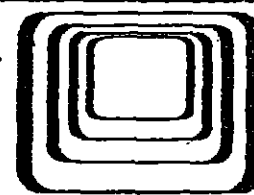
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**XIONICS**

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## The cost of keeping customers happy

From Paul Rayner, chairman, Computer Retailers Association, Buntingford, Hertis: The Office of Fair Trading's investigation of the pricing policy of Apple Computer (U.K.) draws attention to a problem that faces all who use or trade in microcomputers.

A good dealer will always try to give sound advice to his customers and provide long-term support. The cost of this support, which includes training, installation and advice on software, is usually met out of the dealer's margin - which may be as low as 15 per cent. The last five years have shown that, with certain notable exceptions, organisations that sell microcomputers at very low prices are cutting their margins to an extent that they cannot provide effective support.

The Computer Retailers Association represents dealers who are committed by their Code of Practice to sell in a professional and responsible fashion and to provide support to users. We recognise that some users do not need support and should be able to take advantage of discount offers. The majority of users, however, benefit from having a knowledgeable and helpful dealer in their vicinity.

All manufacturers including Apple recognise this and are naturally concerned that cowboy dealers who "take the money and run" should neither damage the image of their product nor the viability of the conscientious traders on whom they rely for sales.

## LETTERS

Professor J. F. Paynter, Department of Music, University of York:

Rex Malik ("Revolution in Education", March 6) correctly identifies one of the major problems for education today, how to keep pace with change and help people deal with "the race to handle complexity". He says that he is groping, for if this thought has been previously expressed anywhere he has been unable to find it in the literature.

May I suggest that he looks in the recent literature of music education? He will find the topic widely discussed there, particularly in relation to classroom music activities for the majority which place emphasis upon creativity, decision-taking and the ability to use initiative in the absence of set procedures. A substantial ten year project (Music in the Secondary School Curriculum) funded by the Schools Council, devoted a great deal of thought to the very questions Rex Malik raises.

While I agree wholeheartedly with the suggestion he makes for the use of micro-computers in education, I would hope also that the developments in music education, which have been taking place over the past twenty years would also give encouragement to Mr Malik. The literature in this field is now extensive - not only in English but in many other languages.

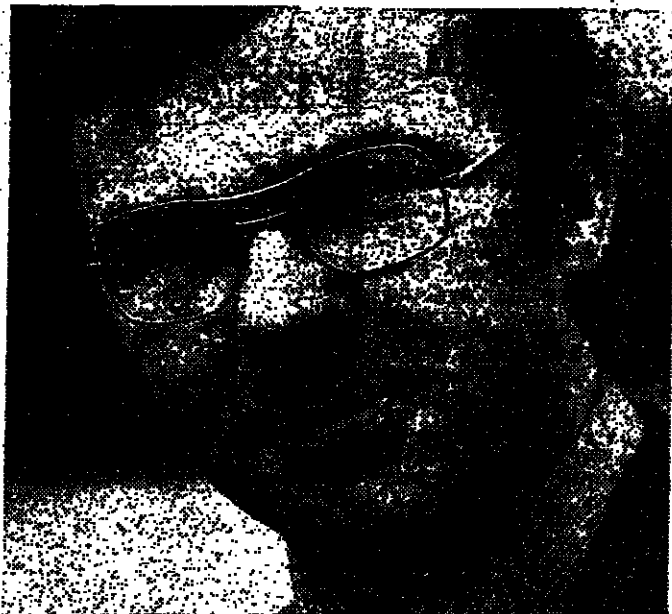
In the medieval Quadrivium music was one of the "essences" ("unaffected by material substances"). Because its abstract sound-worlds are available to everyone, creative musical activity deserves to be taken seriously for the contribution it can make to general education. It offers opportunities for all school students across a wide ability range to encounter problems of the kind Mr Malik identifies; that "run counter to skill learning routines of the past... and learning by rote."

From R. R. Whyte, Bentinck Road, Altrincham, Cheshire: Some years ago I created a small trust with one of the well known financial firms and now receive on February 1 each year the sum of £500. This money is sent to me in ten separate first class envelopes. Each envelope has enclosed a cheque for £50. When remonstrating with the firm for their gross inefficiency they pleaded that the computer program responsible was written in 1972 and it would be too expensive to rewrite it: a girl clerk could earn her salary in the saving of postage alone.

## How our micro contest finalists put it together



JON DINGLE won first prize in the South West region for his "Bikesafe" program to help young motorcyclists avoid accidents. He is a Naval lieutenant at Plymouth. His wife bought him a Spectrum, on which he now writes games and simple applications programs. Although he has no formal computer experience, he is at present involved in procuring a system for the Navy. His first priority when he gets his BBC machine will be to buy a disc drive to enable many of his files to be stored and quickly accessed.



ERNEST PHILLIPS, a university building surveyor at Lancaster, won first prize in the Yorkshire and Humberside region with his scheme to use a micro as an anti-burglary device. He tried to interest his family in a group entry, but they thought his proposal was not a winner. However, his thirteen-year-old son relented and offered assistance with his BBC machine. He is keen to see computers exploited as a tool, rather than as an electronic gadget.



ROSEMARY CRAWFORD, organizer for a local WEVS Meals on Wheels service, was nagged into producing her proposal which won first prize in the North Home Counties. Her family were so fed up with seeing her wading through up to twenty lists each week, changing routes, diets and delivery details for the meals service, they persuaded her it could be computerized. Despite having taken an engineering course, she admits to knowing absolutely nothing about computers, but sees them as a useful piece of equipment.



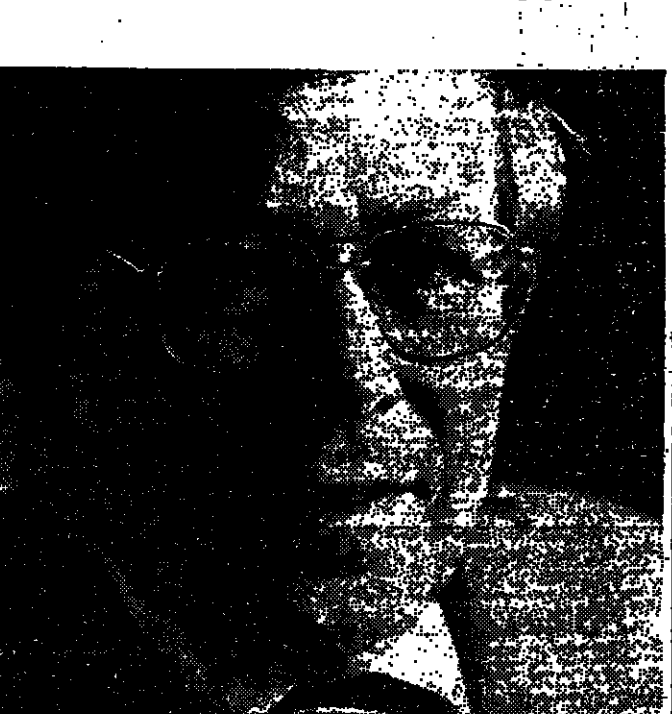
The ten regional winners in The Times National Microcomputer Challenge competition are this week preparing their presentations for the judges at the UK finals at the Holiday Inn, Marble Arch, on April 18, as part of the London Computer Festival.

Today we feature our first five finalists; the other five will appear next week.

They will be competing for a first prize of a full BBC Microcomputer system including a BBC Micro Model B, Disc Storage System and either a 14 inch colour video monitor or a Sparkjet printer. Second prize is a £100 W H Smith voucher and third prize, a £50 voucher.



JEFFREY COOKE, with only a year's experience of computing, came first in the North and N Ireland region. He represented a group who proposed acoustic braille as an aid for the blind. He is currently working with a ZX81 to which he is adding speech chips, and after taking a Computer Studies "O" level, would like a career in computing, maybe in the CAD field. He has found that working with the disabled has been very rewarding.



DAVID GREEN, winner in the Welsh region with his computerized system for calculating divorce maintenance payments, is a solicitor who has been pushing the case for a more systematic method of calculation for several years. With between 70-80,000 maintenance applications each year, he feels the legal system is becoming overburdened with complex calculations, often with no common formula.

## PC prices dropping to calculator levels

By Frank Brown

Eight-bit personal computers could be as cheap as calculators within two years, as a result of a joint venture recently announced in the United States. The software from Digital Research Inc., and two integrated circuit manufacturers, Zilog and American Microsystems Inc., are to collaborate and produce an IC containing a Zilog Z-80 microprocessor and Digital Research's Personal CP/M operating system on the same chip.

The device is being designed by AMI using the company ACT computerised chip-design software. First samples are scheduled to be available in May.

Personal CP/M is an enhanced read-only memory (rom) of Digital Research's popular operating system. Integrating it with the Z-80 into an AMI operating system processor will create a chip that will be in big demand for low-cost personal and portable computers.

CP/M is by far the most widely-used operating system for 8-bit personal computers: there are more than 9,000 applications software packages available for use with it worldwide.

To cater for this vast new category of CP/M users, people able to buy computers in the £50-£250 price bracket - personal CP/M contains features such as "Help" screens and other visual aids to enable inexperienced people to control the various functions of the operating system.

It also allows two-way communications in natural language, rather than computer code. For example, the user can add a printer to the computer, or copy data from one disk to another, the software providing a step-by-step explanation of how to do it.

Prices for the new chip have yet to be worked out, but could be around 50 dollars or less (depending on quantity ordered) when mass production has been established.

Prices of games software could fall by as much as two thirds within the next twelve months, says John Maxwell, sales director of Galactic software.

## BA takes off with health check by computer

By Alan Lewis

Health checks at British Airways are now being carried out by computer. The airline, which was recently voted Best International and Best European Airline, is now leading the airline world in computerized medical technology.

A new electro-cardiograph system has been introduced, which analyses the data fed into it and compares the results against a bank of stored information like the patient's medical records. It links an IBM 5885 electro-cardiographic Cart, via a British Telecom link, to a centralized IBM computer in Bishopsgate, London.

This means that a patient's electric heart waves, recorded in Speedbird House at Heathrow, can be transmitted directly to the central computer in London where an almost instantaneous analysis and readout will take place. The system then sends a report back to the Speedbird House Medical Centre.

The system is completely confidential to British Airways medical service, says Dr Frank Preston, director, medical services. It demands positive identification of the user unit and operator before accepting and processing data.

The main advantages of the system are speed and accuracy. Before acquiring this system, ECG records had to be mounted on cards and sent to the British Airways heart specialist in London, who analysed them, added his written report and returned them by post. Now all this can be completed within a couple of hours. Three nursing staff have been trained in the use of the equipment.

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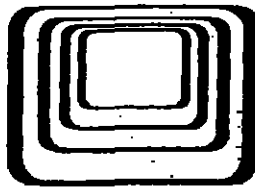
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Applicants should have a relevant degree or equivalent qualification. Please quote Reference No. LP 633. For further particulars and an application form contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 5UL. Telephone 051-227-0361, Ext. 2301. Closing Date is 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement.



# Spreading the know-how throughout Europe

By Roger Woolnough

With the softly-softly deliberation which usually marks new policy directions in the European Community, plans are being laid which could result in an important industrial resource being exploited far more widely.

The resource is information – the raw material which research people, business executives and market researchers all need to develop new products. So far it has been available only to a few, but if the plans succeed, a relatively immature industry could start to flourish, and create new business opportunities in its own right.

The target which the Community's Directorate General XIII has in its sights is the on-line bibliographic data base, which users can consult using a computer terminal.

Such data bases cover a vast range of subjects – agriculture, economics, law, science and technology of all kinds. EuroNet DIANE, the Community's vehicle for providing access to information in this way, now lists about 500 data bases.

But while this suggests that business is booming already, DG XIII is far from happy about the way things stand. "Europe has a gap in the negative sense, and the gap tends to grow each year," says Dr Jansen van Rosendaal, the Community's Director for Information Management.

"Fifty per cent of the on-line information used by Europeans comes from the United States, and step after step we are losing more to our American competitors."

Van Rosendaal is grappling with a particularly complex problem, and getting Europe to co-operate in solving it is far from easy. This is partly because the value of the market is, at present, fairly small.



Van Rosendaal: 'We are losing'

The European on-line bibliographic financial services such as Datastream and Reuters, is worth about 20 million dollars a year. Even though the annual growth rate is reckoned conservatively at 40 per cent, it does not come high on most people's lists of priorities.

Van Rosendaal explains some of the market constraints. At first, data base services simply look over the function of a printed index, putting references on a VDU screen. Users still had to do 95 per cent of the work to get the information they needed.

Things have improved, but users are still left with 85 per cent of the effort. As a result, only experts tap into the systems. One estimate is that expert users in Europe number only about 350,000.

Extensive research is needed if the work of the users is to be cut to about five per cent, and only then will there be a breakthrough to a much wider market. Van Rosendaal sees

many economic benefits flowing from that. "We have no lack of information in Europe," he says. "That's not the problem: it's accessibility."

What particularly irks van Rosendaal is Europe's reliance on US data bases. About half the annual 20 million-dollar revenue goes to America, even though much of the content of the data bases was drawn from European sources.

Data can have strategic implications, and there have been examples where access to data bases has been withdrawn from certain countries. This was because they did not provide input to them, but van Rosendaal points to the USA's growing protective attitude towards high technology, and believes that Europe's increasing dependence on the States for information cannot be a good thing.

He also thinks that building and operating data bases could provide Europe with a new source of jobs, once the technology allows a move beyond the present-day elite groups of users.

But getting Europe to agree what should be done is proceeding at a characteristically snail's pace, with consultations, reports, discussions and recommendations. It could all take a long time to resolve.

DG XIII is trying to stir interest by organizing pilot projects in such areas as electronic document delivery, electronic publishing and video conferencing. Wisely, van Rosendaal is not trying to rush things at government level.

"We do not come with concrete proposals," he says. "It is such a complex matter with strong political aspects. For that reason we intend first to organize political discussions leading to recommendations for projects."

## Nothing to start with except an idea

Most people start a company aiming to fill a gap in the market with a new product or service. Chris Sealy and Paul Shimell took the opposite approach.

"We had no products, no clients, no staff," says Sealy. "What we had was a business plan. Our objectives were financially orientated. We aimed for a certain turnover in a three-year period, with a certain growth and a certain profitability."

Naturally, when the two men got together in the late seventies they did have some idea of what they should do. They both felt the microcomputer gave an opportunity for them to create their own company. But they started with consultancy to see where that would lead. "Consultancy got us off the ground," Shimell explains. "If it was within our skills, we took it on. But if something related to the three-year business plan, we would stick with it."

Sealy and Shimell had both worked at ICL, a forerunner to ICL Sealy on marketing and Shimell on the technical side. But they did not meet until a few years later, when they both turned up at Leasco.

Once they had decided to strike out on their own, the business plan was the first thing they tackled. "We wrote it quietly in the midnight hours," Sealy recalls. "It showed we had to raise about £50,000, which seemed a huge amount of money."

They found a backer in a private company, Graispool, and as they were taking such a broad approach they called their own business Micro Scope.

People/Chris Sealy and Paul Shimell of Micro Scope



Managing director Chris Sealy (right) and technical director Paul Shimell at Typow

That was in 1979, and the Micro Scope strategy has worked. Consultancy work has taken them into some esoteric corners of technology, ranging from mushroom growing to solar energy, but it also helped

them to spot several winners. Today, Micro Scope has products and systems for a number of specific markets.

One of these is the medical field, where it provides intelligent prescription labelling systems, and a computer set-up for nursing homes called Micro Care. Another area is the travel trade, where it supplies reservation systems for tour operators. In communications it has specialised in videodata, including a range of networking equipments under the name Videogate.

The unusual mix of Micro Scope's products is seen as strength by the two founders.

"It would be easy to exploit just one of them," says Shimell, "but it would be death in the long term, because it would go into a cycle and die."

Certainly things have paid off financially. This year Micro Scope is projecting a turnover of £2.8 million with a £600,000-plus profit. The spring of 1985 could see a move to the Unlisted Securities Market.

"We are in the growth business," Sealy comments, "and the vehicle for that growth is micros. Where they take us is very much serendipity."

R. W.

## How to get outside cargo into the air

HeavyLift Cargo Airlines, based at Stansted airport, Essex, is using computer graphics to assist its cargo planning team with the loading of large and awkward-shaped items. Mark Stone writes. It specialises in the movement of outsized cargo around the world and with its fleet of Belfast and CL44 Guppy aircraft. HeavyLift is often called upon to transport items that till now could not have been considered for airfreight.

When it started, the airline formed a load-planning department to advise clients on the feasibility of air transportation for loads and on the preparation of cargo for shipment.

"But due to the unique capabilities of the Belfast," said Bruce Bird, cargo planning manager, "nearly every loading sequence is different and we have to present a piece of cargo to the aircraft's rear ramp at any height from ground level upwards and manoeuvre it up, down or sideways at various times during the loading operation."

The 22-ton lifting capacity of the Belfast's ramp can also be used during loading, producing yet another set of variables.

Now the company uses a computer and all the possibilities come up on the screen. Bird added: "We can change any feature at will and store all the intermediate steps and solutions for future use. In effect, it means we can load a heavy or outsized piece of cargo into one of the planes without stepping out of the front office."

The company believes that using computer graphics has enabled it to speed up its decision-making process and produce technical standard drawings.

The computer, micro-based on the Apple, also gives a complete visual record of each load – an invaluable aid for future work and, says Bird, "Impressive when demonstrating the aircraft's characteristics to new customers." Coupled with a separate file on each project, updated as necessary on a word processor, HeavyLift is building up a library on the air transportation of "really difficult loads."

## Japanese move in as Trilogy slips behind

By Kevin Cahill

A major realignment in the mainframe computer industry looms as a Japanese manufacturer moves to take control of the United States-based Amdahl Corporation.

The founder of Amdahl Corporation, Dr Gene Amdahl, concedes a further six-month delay in the likely delivery of his new machine. His new company, Trilogy, has announced that it has solved an overheating problem on the key chip to be used in the new computer. Despite the chip "fire" the likely delivery date

for the Trilogy mainframe is now mid-1986, and the machine will not be a single processor as originally planned but a twin processor similar to that offered by IBM.

The need to use two processors means that Trilogy was unable to get the planned 30 million instruction per second speed in a single processor, and this will add to the manufacturing costs of the final version.

Despite the change, Dr Amdahl expressed himself confident that the computer would still offer significant price and performance advantages over

the likely alternative from IBM, codenamed Sierra.

IBM is not having it all its own way either. Industry commentators in the United States say that recent mainframe announcements from IBM mean that the company is experiencing difficulties with the Sierra.

The tribe of IBM watchers, supplemented by 42 financial analysts who regularly write about the company on Wall Street, expected IBM to announce the Sierra this month, but instead IBM announced a series of enhancements to its

existing 308X mainframe range.

The watchers now say that the Sierra announcement is likely to be delayed until the end of this year, with first deliveries in 1985. Various reasons are given, but a prevalent view is that IBM has run into significant problems with the new technology in the Sierra.

Trilogy reckoned that it needed a further 60 million dollars to take the company into its first year of deliveries. The new delays are likely to add 30 or 40 million dollars to Trilogy's launched costs, making

the overall project a 500 million dollar venture.

This is a pointer to one reason behind the Fujitsu involvement with Amdahl Corp. When Dr Gene Amdahl founded Amdahl Corp, he encountered significant delays and funding difficulties. Fujitsu came to the rescue and until recently held about 30 per cent of Amdahl Corp.

This stake has now been increased to 52 per cent or 55 per cent, with the purchase of the 20 per cent of Amdahl Corp stock from one of the original backers, Heizer Corp, for \$189m.

Heizer is claiming publicly that it wished to liquidate its holding in order to fund further, smaller startups. In fact Amdahl Corp is in the second year of developing a new mainframe to rival Trilogy's and the IBM Sierra.

The company is understood to be using the same approach as Trilogy, basing the machine on a water-sized chip. Trilogy is a good guide to the likely cost of this and Amdahl Corp is unlikely to be generating enough cash to cover such a project.

In addition, Fujitsu is itself a major mainframe supplier, and is likely to have taken control of Amdahl Corp in order to pool the development costs of the next generation of machines.

Some American commentators, much to Amdahl Corp's chagrin, are even suggesting that Amdahl Corp will simply become a distributor for the Fujitsu-built future machines. In Europe Amdahl Corp is selling similar machines to the ICL and Siemens IBM compatible mainframes which Fujitsu supplies, in direct competition with its new controlling shareholder.

In the last analysis, the mainframe industry is likely to be smaller by one supplier if Fujitsu makes a move in the direction of merging its mainframe development with that of Amdahl Corp.

One loser in such a move could well be the Irish. Amdahl has one manufacturing plant there, and Trilogy is hoping to begin manufacturing near Dublin next year.

Further delays to Trilogy could jeopardize, and will certainly delay, the Irish startup.

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With at least one years COBOL experience. All the above positions are superannuable and have good holiday and flexible working hours. Forward c.v. indicating which post(s) you are interested in to the Head of Computer Services, London Borough of Croydon, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 3JS.

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

### The next tax target for Lawson's boot?

A tax reforming Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to leave few stones unturned: for that reason alone the chilling whisper that Mr Nigel Lawson is examining, with a view to exterminating, some of the exotic tax privileges living beneath the gilt-edged market is almost certainly the most vulnerable to a crushing boot is the "special ex-dividend" dealing facility which allows buyers to take just one interest payment on a gilt held for a year and a day, thus effectively capitalizing the second payment.

The tax saving made possible by this manoeuvre, which can be repeated ad infinitum, makes it possible for institutions especially, who pay tax (the net funds) to behave more like pension funds who do not (the gross funds). They can more easily move into high coupon stocks, which are meant to attract the gross funds, out of the low coupon stocks which ostensibly are tailor made for net funds.

If the "special ex" is stamped on, it might, ironically, do something for the low coupon gilts which have become orphans of the storm since the great building society sell-off provoked by the Chancellor's revival of their capital gains tax dealing exemption. As the broker Buckmaster & Moore notes in a study of low coupon long-dated stocks, the market has become biased toward a gross fund valuation. The firm expects that bias not to last.

The game would go to the "net" if the Chancellor did end the "special ex" concession. But it should happen for other reasons, notably the big boost to insurance companies' cash flows in the next financial year, as the changeover effects of introducing Miras are absorbed.

"Special ex" was not the only thing absorbing gilt traders yesterday. They were glued to their dealing screens, waiting and watching for clues about Federal Reserve Board moves in New York - and the Government Broker stole up behind them with a twinkle-toed funding move. He is issuing £500m of stock via three taplets: £200m of Treasury 10 per cent 1987; £200m of Exchequer 10 1/4 per cent 1995; and £100m of Conversion 10 1/4 per cent 1999. First dealings in the new stocks will be on Wednesday.

The market's initial reaction was one of relief that the Bank of England had avoided issuing a full-blooded tap, concentrating rather on creating stock which could be eased into portfolios without the uncertainty generated, for example, by a tender offer. Sensitive areas like 1989, scene of much funding recently and the 21st century have been avoided, while the choice of coupon for the medium dated taplets is shrewd. With no obvious counterparts, valuing the newcomers is made just that little bit trickier.

Cynical traders suggested that the areas chosen were where the jobbers were short of stakes. Ruder spirits recalled that Conversion 1999 sprang out of the Treasury Convertible 2 1/2 1999, or "Maggie Mays", issued in last year's election run-up: they immediately dubbed the taplet, "Son of Maggie May", and marked down accordingly.

The choice of Wednesday as the first dealing opportunity in the new stocks could be significant. It appears to turn the taplets into a calculated gamble by the Bank and the Government Broker that the US discount rate will not be raised. The Fed has rarely, if ever, raised the discount rate while the Federal Open Market Committee is meeting to discuss possible policy changes. The FOMC met yesterday and will meet again today. Today the regular US funding programme starts, with the issue of a \$60 billion 4-year note; that leaves little time to change the discount rate.

Nearer home the issue of taplets may calm the clamour over imminent hikes in British base rates, stimulated by comments of senior NatWest executives over the weekend. Some claimed yesterday that British base rates will rise again, if the US discount rate goes up. In theory, the funding move also scotches that tasty rumour.

#### NEWS IN BRIEF

### UK listing for US loan group

Great Western Financial Corporation, America's third highest savings and loan company with assets of about \$19 billion, comes to the London stock market today. Credit Suisse First Boston, the investment bank, is sponsoring the listing and the broker is Rowe & Piman.

Great Western has concentrated on developing adjustable rate mortgages and net earnings recovered to \$73.7m (£31m) in 1983 from \$75.8m of losses the previous year.

Freemans, the mail order company, more than doubled its pretax profits for the year to January 28 to £14.128m, an increase of nearly 88m. Turnover, which includes VAT, increased to £319m from £315m. The final dividend of 2.2p makes a total for the year of 4.5p up from 4.1p last year.

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### Octopus pulls out of Sharpe battle

Mr Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Publishing Group backed out of the bidding for W.N. Sharpe after the latter's board agreed terms worth 500p for each voting share or £36m in total with Hallmark of Kansas City, one of the world's leading greeting cards companies and also one of the largest privately-owned companies in the US. The Office of Fair Trading will take a close look - the combined market share of the two groups in greeting cards could amount to over 30 per cent - but with more than 1200 companies in the industry and the cost of entry relatively small, Hallmark is confident that there will be no reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Hallmark, which was first named in *The Times* as the rival suitor for Sharpe, already owns Valentines of Dundee (bought in 1980).

Mr Hamlyn plainly did not like his introduction to the cut and thrust of a contested takeover. He said: "It has all been enormously time consuming and traumatic. Although I have learnt a lot over the last two weeks, it has been much too disruptive and there is a touch of Dallas in it all. These merchant bank boys might like it but I prefer to run a successful business."

Judging by the number involved he is right about the merchant bankers. Kleinwort Benson acted for Sharpe and would have acted for Hallmark but for the conflict of interest. That cherry went to Hill Samuel.

Morgan Grenfell, which cooked up the idea of bidding for Sharpe, acted for Octopus. N. M. Rothschild, whose Sir Claus Moser sits on the Octopus board, was not too pleased but "Rothschild is still our merchant bank. Morgan acted jointly in the Sharpe bid because it was their thing", Mr Hamlyn said.

Octopus emerges with a profit of about £1m because of options that various institutions, including Sun Alliance, gave it to buy their shareholdings in Sharpe.

### Going abroad to seek redress

As the British authorities grapple with the problems of investor protection, a new US ruling has meant that United Kingdom investors are better protected under United States law than under their own. And for it, they must thank a Greek. Precedent was established last November by Mr Psimenos that any foreign investor may take legal action against a brokerage house of any nationality, providing that the securities into which the investors were placed are traded on one of the numerous American exchanges.

The action was against E. F. Hutton and concerned commodity trading on the Chicago Board of Trade. But Mr Ned Swann, a Harvard-educated commodities specialist lawyer, says the new law would apply to trading on all American exchanges.

It was a significant ruling for him. He has been taken on to represent the 90 or so investors who lost an estimated \$7m more than 15 months ago on American investments recommended by Bache Halsey Stuart, the brokerage house now controlled by America's leading insurance company and called Prudential-Bache.

The committee representing the investors met last night at London's RAC Club to be brought up to date. Executive members of the committee said yesterday that British legal advice had indicated a similar action would have slim chance of success in the United Kingdom.

In addition to the \$7m losses, investors are claiming punitive damages of \$200m which represents about two-thirds the net worth of Bache at the last balance sheet.

The action, being contested by Bache, alleges that a highly speculative and high-risk investment which represents a gearing of 100 to 1 was sold by Bache's London and West German salesmen as a low-risk, conservative investment which would provide a steady income with the minimum need for constant supervision by the investor.

#### Good Relations to expand

Good Relations, the only public relations company quoted on the Stock Exchange, is likely to use its shares for a significant acquisition this year. It will be the first time Good Relations has used its paper for a large purchase since being quoted in 1981.

Hints of expansion were given yesterday with bumper profits from the company. For the 12 months to the end of last December, Good Relations raised turnover from £3.4m to £6.1m on which it earned pretax profits of £903,000, up from £500,000.

Other so far undisclosed government figures show that a number of key chairmen in the transport industry have just received salary increases of at least 15 per cent. They include Mr Norman Payne, chairman of the British Airports Authority, whose salary has been increased from £39,375 to £46,000, an increase of nearly 17 per cent.

Sir Frank Price, the part-time chairman of the British Waterways Board, has seen his salary rise from £18,852 in 1982 to £22,275 last year, an increase of 18.5 per cent. Sir Frank, who retired in June, has been chairman of the Waterways Board for nearly 16 years, the longest of any state industry chairman.

A substantial minority of nationalized industry chairmen are, however, still waiting for 1983 salary increases, nearly a year after they were due to have been implemented. Board members of several industries have not received a pay rise since April, 1982.

The main sufferers are the

## Exco doubles profits and asks shareholders for £68m

By William Kay, City Editor

Exco International, the money broking and financial information group, yesterday announced doubled profits and asked shareholders for £68m, part of which will be used to set up one of London's biggest for-profit trade credit operations.

The one-for-four rights issue sent the existing market price spiralling downwards from 56p to 51p. It is the second time in six months that Exco's followers have had to reach for chequebooks. Last September the company raised £48m, including other deals, the number of Exco shares issued will have swollen by 73 per cent in a year.

"We cannot win," said Mr John Gunn, the chief executive, yesterday. "If we had placed the shares or borrowed the money,

people would have complained that they were not being given a chance to get in. But believe me, we can handle this money."

On turnover up from £44.7m to £84.1m last year, Exco's pretax profit grew from £16m to £34.5m, thanks largely to a faster rate of installing Teletext financial information screens and selling the service elsewhere. Teletext's profit surged from £5.4m to £18.4m. Earnings per share rose from 16p to 28.8p.

WICO, the Hong Kong stockbroking outfit, is going well and in two years has gone from nothing to reserves of £10m. That and the Gartmore fund management side pushed combined profits up from £1.5m to £5.2m.

By contrast, the traditional

money broking added less than £1m to £13m because of wafer-thin margins and quiet trading. That is one reason why Exco is so keen to move into new areas.

The latest venture is London Forfeiting, into which Exco is sinking £16.2m for a 55 per cent stake. British and Commonwealth Shipping, which owns 30.7 per cent of Exco, is paying £8.8m for 30 per cent of the new firm.

Forfeiting is the discounting of bank-guaranteed promissory notes or bills of exchange arising from international trading. Until recently it has never made much headway in London against traditional acceptance business. Exco has recruited a ready-made team to run it.

This is another step towards Exco's aim of blanket financial

services coverage. In a few weeks, it expects permission to start its own broker-dealership on the London Stock Exchange. "We can now offer the same cradle-to-grave corporate finance as a merchant bank," Mr Gunn claimed.

The Exco approach has been to assemble the complete range of services without producing a one-stop supermarket. This has the advantage of making it less apparent to rivals exactly where the group is heading and avoids giving potential clients the impression that if they take one service from Exco they must take the lot.

The rest of the £68m will be used to buy out the minority interest in WICO, and to expand in the US, mainly into fund management and broking.

## BICC chairmanship for Barlow

By Andrew Cornelius

The former Post Office chairman, Sir William Barlow, is leaving Thorn EMI to become chairman of BICC, the cables and engineering group, in what appears to be an important coup.

Sir William had been tipped as a possible future chairman of Thorn EMI. Instead, he will become chief executive and chairman designate of BICC from July, and succeed Lord Pencock, chairman of BICC for the past four years, on December 31.

Sir William will give up his position as vice-chairman of Thorn EMI, remaining a non-executive director, as part of a series of management changes in the group. This comes after the appointment of Mr Peter Lister, the chief executive, as chairman and the appointment of Sir Graham Wilkins, a non-executive director of the company, as non-executive deputy chairman.



Sir William Barlow: insight into electronics industry.

Lord Pencock said that he decided to retire at the end of the year for two reasons: "It is about the end of my five-year contract with the company which finishes next year."

"I also always believe that it is a good thing for a new chairman to start on the first day of the year particularly when the company's accounts run from year to year."

Sir William is 59, and is at present non-executive deputy chairman of BICC. He is a former chairman of the Post Office.

The appointment of Sir William to the £100,000 a year chairmanship of BICC is likely to herald a new era of the company's development into the electronics and telecommunications field.

● Lever Brothers, a subsidiary of the Unilever foods and detergents group, yesterday announced the appointment of Mr Ronald Gray as chairman after the retirement of Mr L. Hardy, chairman for the past 10 years.

## Ashcroft to take over kitchen firm

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Michael Ashcroft's Kean & Scott has expanded into the home improvement market with the acquisition of a private kitchen furniture company and a 10.8 per cent stake in Moben Group.

Kean & Scott, quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, is paying up to £22m for Kitchens Direct of Manchester, which was set up only three years ago by Mr Stephen Bowler who had earlier bought Kitchen Queen out of Moben.

The new company will complement Kean & Scott's existing fitted bedroom business, Sharps.

Yesterday Mr Len Morris, Moben's chairman, said he had had no contact with either Mr Ashcroft or Kean & Scott's management. He believed that neither of the two companies' shareholders had sold out and that the Kean & Scott stake was acquired in the market.

"We don't see any more importance or significance in this than we would attach to any other big shareholder," he said.

The shares were bought from Panmure Gordon, the stockbroker. Kitchens Direct is a similar business to Moben's own fitted kitchen company except that half its sales are for self-assembly.

The two moves on the same day fired immediate speculation that Mr Ashcroft intended to put Moben and Kean & Scott together. Moben's shares rose 3p to 29p.

Direct selling of kitchen furniture already includes VAT at 15 per cent, so the Budget change will make such businesses relatively more competitive.

Kean & Scott is paying £1m initially for Kitchens Direct, with £6m in cash and the balance in Kean & Scott shares at 56.5p. Further payments up to a total of £22m depend on profits reaching £4m this year and £7m next year. Profits last year were £2.2m on sales of £18.2m. Net assets are £1.9m with cash balances of £3m.

● Spring-Ram Corporation, the kitchen and bathroom equipment group which came to the Unlisted Securities Market last year, is to get a full quote next year. Mr Bill Rooney, the chairman, gave news of the progression to a full listing after reporting a 56 per cent increase in profits to £1.6m last year.

## Argentina refuses to meet creditors

By John Lawless and Peter Wilson-Smith

Argentina confirmed yesterday that Señor Bernardo Grinspun, its Economy Minister, had cancelled a crucial meeting with the country's leading international creditors over its \$43.6 billion worth of foreign debts.

Señor Enrique Garcia Vazquez, the Argentine Central Bank president, said that neither he nor Señor Grinspun would be attending the meeting of the 11-bank steering committee at the Uruguayan town of Punta del Este which was scheduled for yesterday.

The fact that Argentina's two most senior financial spokesmen have missed an eleven-hour meeting to stop US banks having to declare their loans "non-performing" - because of Argentina's failure to pay interest - must increase fears about whether the country is edging towards a total repudiation of its debts.

It is understood that efforts by Mr Guy Hunsford, the head of the Latin American division of Lloyds Bank International, to keep the meeting alive. However, Señor Grinspun is believed to have agreed to purely private talks with Mr

William Rhodes, the committee's chairman and a Citibank senior vice-president.

American banks were in no way reassured by a statement from Señor Garcia Vazquez that Argentina and its creditors would solve the problem of heavy interest arrears - and that they were holding "intensive talks" - because he declined to say what form the solution would take.

"Without Grinspun at the negotiating table, progress will be impossible," one creditor said.

There are also other indications that Argentina is not making much headway in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. According to sources in Washington, talks have not yet reached the stage where a letter of intent is being discussed.

On the positive side, however, only Argentina managed to avoid a fall in gross domestic product in 1983 among Latin American economies, registering growth of 2 per cent after a 5.4 per cent fall the previous year.

## Combined English buys Biba

By Jonathan Clare

Combined English Stores, the high street retail chain which takes in Sainsbury's, Collingwoods and Alford Chemists, has bought out AMEV, its Dutch partner in Biba, the West German fashion chain, for £2.9m.

AMEV, an insurance company, has also sold its 9.3 per cent stake in Combined.

Combined paid for AMEV's half share in Bibas through a vendor placing of 4.3 million shares on the London stock market. Together with AMEV's placing of its shares, the market yesterday absorbed almost one-fifth of Combined's total share capital.

Full-year profit, reported yesterday by the group yesterday, were up from £1.8m to almost £6m and the total dividend has been increased from 1.82p to 3.5p.

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## Sellers clip share gains

After a weak opening, shares recovered strongly yesterday. At the first count, the FT30 Share Index was down 7.8 to 882.2. But, throughout the day, prices improved and by mid-afternoon the index was recording a small gain.

However, in late trading sellers got the upper hand and the index closed 1.9 down at 889.6. But market sentiment remained confident. There was considerable trading activity and many of the large, institutional investors were prepared to pick up selective parcels of shares.

Government stocks had a quiet session, achieving gains of up to 2 1/2. They drew comfort from the pound's performance on the foreign exchange market. The key rate against the dollar was 7 points higher at 1.4450.

But it was a weaker dollar (worried that American interest rates will be held) rather than a strong pound which caused the movement. Indeed, sterling was lower against most of the Continentals and its international value was 0.1 down at 80.3.

#### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1189.7, down 1.6  
High: 1189.9 Low: 1187.7  
FT Index: 889.6 down 1.9  
FT 100: 83.19 up 0.07  
Bargains: 30.41  
Datastream USM Leaders  
Index: 117.78 up 0.99  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1151.70 down 3.14  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,453.73 down 19.99  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index 1156.95 down 4.7  
Amsterdam: 167.3 down 0.3  
Sydney: AO Index 732.7 up 2.0  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 9,028.1 down 4.1  
Brussels: General Index 144.84 up 0.22  
Paris: CAC Index 163.1 up 0.8  
Zurich: SKA General 304.80 down 0.10

#### CURRENCIES

STERLING  
\$1 4450 up 3/4 cent  
Index 80.3 up 0.1  
DM 3.7650 down 0.0125  
FF 1.59 down 0.0450  
Yen 255 up 0.50  
Dollar  
Index 126.6 up 0.6  
DM 2.6042 down 0.0193

#### NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.4450  
Dollar DM 2.5850

#### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 8 1/2%  
Finance houses base rate 9 1/2%  
Discount market loans week fixed 8 1/2%  
3 month interbank 9-9 1/2%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 10 1/2-10 3/4%  
3 month DM 10 1/4-10 1/2%  
3 month FF 10 1/4-10 1/2%  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 11.50  
Fed funds 10 1/4%  
Treasury long bond 9 1/2-9 3/4%  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 8 to March 8, 1984 inclusive: 8.375 per cent.

#### GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
an \$388.50 on \$387.40  
close \$387.50-388 (2268-268.50)  
New York (latest): \$387.35  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$399.50-401 (\$278.50-277.50)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$91-92 (\$28.53-28.75)  
Excludes VAT

Mail Order

# freemans

Results for 52 weeks ended 28th January 1984

	52 weeks ended 28th January 1984	52 weeks ended 29th January 1983
£000's		
Turnover including VAT	319,079	315,020
VAT	37,133	36,429
	281,946	278,591
Trading profit	15,906	9,173
Interest payable	1,778	2,816
Profit before taxation	14,128	6,357
Taxation	6,379	1,518
Profit after taxation	7,749	4,839
Extraordinary item - deferred taxation	2,843	-
	4,906	4,839
Earnings per share	11.0p	6.9p
Interim dividend paid	1.9p	1.9p
Proposed final dividend	2.6p	2.25p
	4.5p	4.15p
	3,179	2,929

NOTE: Extraordinary item  
Full provision has been made for deferred taxation in view of the Budget proposal to eliminate first-year allowances.

- ★ Immediate objectives achieved
  - Profit before tax more than doubled
  - Debt/equity ratio virtually halved
- Good start to 1984
  - New catalogue producing volume growth in sales
  - Renewed emphasis on attracting new agents
- ★ Confident of expanding market share
- ★ Dividend increased
  - Proposed final dividend 2.6p per share

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts, when published, will be available from the Company Secretary (01-735 7844)

Freemans PLC 139 Clapham Road London SW9 0HR



## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Bomb tragedy hits Harrods profits

By Derek Pain

Hopes that House of Fraser, the Harrods stores group achieved profits of around £45m in the year ending January will be dashed when the company reports next month.

Stock market optimists have, it seemed, overlooked the impact of the tragic Harrods bomb blast before Christmas. This hit trade badly at a peak selling time at Harrods and other West End stores in London.

With a lower property sale profits, the year's result is likely to emerge a little below £40m compared with £33.2m in the previous year.

This performance, after the fine interim showing, will be disappointing and will provide ammunition for Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland of Lomrho in his confrontation with the House of Fraser chairman, Professor Roland Smith. House of Fraser shares were 2p higher at 262p yesterday.

Shares started the new account on an uncertain note. But early hesitancy was quickly dispelled and although they did not hold their best levels the undertone remained firm.

Stock shortages were responsible for many of the sharper gains. Government stocks, helped by a firmer pound, recorded modest progress. The Bank of England has created £300m of 10 per cent Treasury 1987; £200m of 10½ per cent Treasury 1995; and £100m of Treasury 10¼ per cent 1999. Dealings are expected to start tomorrow.

Among leading shares P&O attracted attention after Trafal-

gar House's withdrawal from the bid scene. They opened 18p lower at 298p before rallying to 311p as speculators contemplated the possibility of a bid from Sterling Guarantee.

Bank shares were weaker on worries over the Argentine - and other Latin American countries - debt problems. And the decision of the US credit agency, Standard and Poor, to put the British banks on "credit watch" after the Budget tax changes did not help sentiment.

Midland Bank fell 2p to 382p. The chairman, Sir Donald Barron, in his statement

Is De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, which was once left at the altar, about to collect another proposal? The ageing chairman and controlling shareholder, Mr Leopold Muller, wants to sell. But last year's £40m bid from Mr Gerald Holland collapsed. The shares have been strong lately and yesterday gained 13p to 296p. One suggestion is that Mount Charlotte Investments is lining up an offer.

to shareholders, expressed the hope that the group's "upward trend of profitability" will be resumed in the present year.

Electricals returned to favour. Insurances produced a smattering of good gains with Guardian Royal up 10p at 571p and Minister Assets, helped by takeover talk, 9p to the good at 138p.

Property shares made progress and oils were mixed with BP recovering part of its ex-dividend mark down at 483p. Pilkington, the glass makers

slipped 11p to 348p as profit takers moved in after the gain which was inspired by takeover gossip. Rotork, ahead of results, rose 6p to 107p and the Scotch whisky group Arthur Bell, Reporting today, rose 3p to 176p.

Bowater rose 5p to 284p in front of today's results and Babcock International, also reporting, slipped 4p to 188p. But Davy International, where hopes of a Babcock bid swirl, rose 5p to 79p.

Francis Industries, the textile group where a bid has materialized from Suter, gained 8p to 135p.

Elsewhere, Thorn-EMI weakened on fears about even more intense video competition and AC Cars shot ahead 13p to 63p on vague talk of a capital injection.

Mr Swraj Paul looks set to do battle over control of Brockhouse, the loss-making West Midlands engineering group. His Caparo Industries has bought a further 3 per cent of Brockhouse, taking its stake 20.3 per cent. Evershed, the Arab-backed specialist metals group, which claims influence over 11 per cent, launched a rival £3.7m cash and share bid for Brockhouse earlier this month. It was announced hours before Brockhouse shareholders were to vote on an all-share deal with Caparo, giving it a 61 per cent stake. Brockhouse shares closed last night at 47p unchanged.

The loss making engineers Cocksedge (Holdings) has reduced its interim deficit from £280,000 to £152,000 and the shares responded with a 2p gain to 29p. The company has not

achieved a profit since 1979 but Mr Alan Catchpole, the chairman, hoped that it will be in the black in 1984-85.

Another engineering group, Wilbey (formerly Williams and James), fell 7p to 76p on the passing of the final dividend and a swing from a £190,000 profit to a £298,000 loss.

Elsewhere on the engineering pitch, F Pratt fell 1p to 40p. Maurice James Industries has sold 100,000 shares cutting its shareholding to less than 5 per cent.

W J Tod, which makes reinforced plastics, made a sparkling USM debut. Placed at

J. F. Nash Holdings, the family company of Mr John Nash, head of Nash Industries and Reliant Motor, has established a 13.4 per cent shareholding in C and W Walker, the process plant group which has made losses for three years but may now be in profit. Walker's shares rose 1p to 28p on the Nash presence.

143p, the shares opened at 188p, and touched 191p before resting at 186p. The company is a spin off from the C H Beazer building group.

The computer group, Micro Business Systems, was suspended at 390p. The company is paying £14.5m in cash and shares for Computer Peripherals (which distributes Telex terminals) and Data Efficiency, which distributes computer-related goods. Another £1m to meet expenses is being raised by a share placing. The chairman, Mr Clive Richards, also announced profits more than

doubled at £1.8m and a year's dividend of 2.25p a share. The company intends to move from the USM to a full listing.

With its acquisitions, analysts believe Micro could achieve profits of approaching £5.5m in its present year.

Bassett Foods rose 1p to 141p after news that Avana, up 2p at 531p, now has acceptances of 13.12 per cent for its two-for-seven share exchange bid. The offer has been extended until April 6. Under takeover rules, Avana cannot extend the bid, which is worth about 152p a share, beyond April 17.

The movement in and out of the shares of Sumrie Clothes continues apace with news that Wincham Investments is taking advantage of the share price reaching its present 190p peak to unload 45,000 shares and reduce their stake to 5.6 per cent. Since Mr Harold Tillman took control last year, great things have been expected from the previously loss-making menswear chain. Mr Harvey Ross continues to hold a near 30 per cent stake, while a group of Monaco-based investors own a further 19.6 per cent through a company called Chevalerieque.

Breweries were flat with Marston, Thompson and Evershed, successful bidders for Border Breweries (Wrexham), losing 2p to 58p and Boddingtons Breweries, the worst performing beer share of the past 15 months, falling to 87p.

Equity turnover on March 23 was valued at £56.892m (29,323 bargains). The number of British and Irish shares traded was 234.5 million and gilt bargains totalled 3,374.

## TEMPUS

## A Christmas glitter brightens Freemans

Had it not been for a Christmas and New Year bonanza Freemans' glittering pretax profits would have bordered on dullness. At the end of October sales were still lagging behind the 1982 figures, the unexpected December boom, backed by a successful January sale, came to the rescue, pushing results beyond expectations.

However, the fickleness of the consumer is not all. Freemans' impressive performance is underpinned by a determined and effective campaign to correct a dismal bad debt position. The board is reluctant to give details of bad debts, because the figures are so large, but it has acted positively to reduce them. With two consequences: not only is less written off but cash flow has improved substantially, borrowings reduced and the gearing ratio halved. With January sales helping to reduce end-of-line stock write offs, the working capital position also looks much healthier.

Freemans should now embark on a programme of controlled expansion. The rapid increase in the number of agents in 1982 was counterproductive - it simply fuelled the bad debt problem. About 5,000 agents have been pruned from the field: it is up to the remaining 585,000 to capitalize on last year's performance. The shares were up 14p to 132.

More than half the shares were part of a vendor placing to buy out the stake that Amey, the Dutch insurer, holds in BIBA, CES's West German women's fashion chain. The balance was the placing of Amey's own 9.3 per cent stake in CES, both moves reflect a change of heart by Amey towards diversification of its business.

The market's encouraging response - the shares rose 8p to 74p - stems from three factors. The year figures are undeniably good though little better than CES achieved in its heyday in 1978-79. Second, the Christmas sale of the Harry Fenton menswear change to the Burton Group, disposed of the reason for some of those broken promises.

Third, prospects with the exception of the Eurocamp Travel look bright if consumer spending remains buoyant.

Ironically, Fenton had at last come right with much reduced losses, no mark downs and no redundancies - but it needed capital expenditure of £3m this year. Burton's offer must have looked a godsend. A chastened Mr Murray Gordon has no intention of going back into retail clothing in Britain.

Growth in profits this year will come from Salisbury - which provided handbags for the women who shop in J Hepworth's Next chain - and Collingwoods, the jeweller. The fully taxed PE ratio is around 11, hardly a demanding rating.

the amount which would have been needed to provide for deferred taxation was more than £10m. Although the Budget announcement of a phasing out of first-year capital and industrial building allowances has sent most companies scurrying to their deferred tax account Carlton is apparently unmoved. Had the company decided otherwise, deferred tax disclosed as an extraordinary item would have taken a large chunk out of pretax profits of £9.2m.

Clarification, not heightened uncertainty, is called for at a time when Hawker Siddley has made an offer for the 27 per cent of ordinary shares which it does not already hold in Carlton. The offer was made before the Budget and the formal other document should be in shareholder's hands by the end of this week.

The whole question of how deferred taxation provisions should be treated in the light of the Budget changes requires urgent attention. When a provision has not been made in the past but now needed there is an argument for treating this as a prior year adjustment and putting the adjustment straight through reserves rather than scarring the profit and loss account with an unwieldy extraordinary item. The frustration which companies like Carlton now face is easy to understand when it was the accountancy profession which encouraged the board not to make a deferred taxation provision four years ago.

The intricacies of deferred tax apart, Carlton has had a relatively good year. The battery market still shows few signs of picking up, the whisky trade remained quiet, and it was left to the housebuilding side to demonstrate real progress.

## MONEY MARKETS

Credit was in short supply once again yesterday. The Bank of England initially estimated the shortfall at £500m, but the figure had risen to £600m by the finish.

In all, £663m of assistance was given by the authorities. This consisted of outright purchases of £469m of bills across the four bands at established rates, sale - and - repurchase agreements on £144m of bills to April 24 at rates of interest of 8½ to 9½ per

cent, and £50m of late lending to the market.

Discount houses had paid 8½ per cent and 8¼ per cent for funds during the morning, but as the day wore on and the market became more confident of the Bank's ability to take out the shortage, so rates eased.

Interbank overnight money again hovered around 8½ per cent for much of the day, but eased to about 8 per cent mid-afternoon before swinging up to 9 per cent bid at the finish.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling finished near its best in an uneventful day's trade, with the dollar weakening against continental currencies towards the close.

The pound gained ¼ of a cent at 1.4450 but made little headway on European currencies.

Its closing trade-weighted index was off 0.1 at 80.3. Dealers said they believe a rise in US interest rates has already been discounted, but the size of any rise would govern whether the dollar

moves fractionally firmer in the short term.

However, they see a resumption of the dollar's weaker trend soon.

After an early level of DM2.6130, the dollar slipped against the Deutschmark for a close almost 2 pfennigs cheaper at 2.6040 (2.6235).

Unmoved by middle East reports about oil tankers being bombed, the pound did better towards the close after weaker openings to most continental currencies.

### 'Safeguard' for 20,000 jobs

About 20,000 jobs will be created or saved this year by the 170 local enterprise agencies according to Business in the Community, the umbrella body for enterprise agencies.

The overall failure rate for companies in their first 12 months is 5.5 per cent it is claimed.

Enterprise agencies are costing private and public sector supporters about £9.5m annually.

## Combined English

Combined English Stores has been one of the retail sector's orphans for as long as the City cares to remember: there have been too many broken promises about future performance. Yet yesterday punters were happy to absorb about one-fifth of the equity which unexpectedly came on offer and would have accepted

## Carlton Industries

A notable omission from Carlton Industries results yesterday was any mention of deferred taxation. The policy has been not to make any provision, since capital allowances were expected to continue to exceed depreciation. At the end of December, 1982,

Stopping at either Abu Dhabi, Dubai or Bombay, BIG TOP is the only Stretched Upper Deck 747 flying between London and Singapore. With the kind of inflight service other airlines talk about, and most people dream about. SINGAPORE AIRLINES

NOW OUR BIG TOP 747s ONLY STOP ONCE EVERY DAY,

THERE'LL BE NO STOPPING US.







## Firm start to account

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

## SHIPPING

	Grains	Div	Yld
	Ch'ge	per	% P/R
-2	4.06	3.3	
	4.78	2.8	
	4.78	4.1	
+1	6.3	3.3	
	9.5	4.8	
	4.1	2.9	
	3.3	2.8	
	-10.50	13.2	
+3	9.50	4.3	
-1	1.3	1.4	
	3.3	3.4	
	3.4	3.6	
+5	10.08	3.3	12.9
-3	19.7	3.1	34.4
+3	18.3	2.0	38.4
	4.0	3.2	3.4
+13	4.3	3.9	27.3
+3	6.3	3.8	36.6
-5	17.3	5.7	11.0
+6	75.0	4.6	
+2	64.7	4.7	
+2	58.4	7.9	
-	180	4.5	
-	180	4.5	
-	112	11.3	
-13	343	7.7	
+2	25.7	4.6	
-	35.0	4.6	

+8	22.8	4.0
+7	11.7	7.1
+6	10.1	6.4
+5	7.7	5.7
+4	5.7	5.0
+3	4.2	4.3
+2	2.8	3.6
+1	1.7	2.9
0	1.0	2.2
-1	0.6	1.5
-2	0.4	0.8
-3	0.3	0.1
-4	0.2	0.4
-5	0.1	0.7
-6	0.1	1.0
-7	0.1	1.3
-8	0.1	1.6
-9	0.1	1.9
-10	0.1	2.2
-11	0.1	2.5
-12	0.1	2.8
-13	0.1	3.1
-14	0.1	3.4
-15	0.1	3.7
-16	0.1	4.0
-17	0.1	4.3
-18	0.1	4.6
-19	0.1	4.9
-20	0.1	5.2
-21	0.1	5.5
-22	0.1	5.8
-23	0.1	6.1
-24	0.1	6.4
-25	0.1	6.7
-26	0.1	7.0
-27	0.1	7.3
-28	0.1	7.6
-29	0.1	7.9
-30	0.1	8.2
-31	0.1	8.5
-32	0.1	8.8
-33	0.1	9.1
-34	0.1	9.4
-35	0.1	9.7
-36	0.1	10.0
-37	0.1	10.3
-38	0.1	10.6
-39	0.1	10.9
-40	0.1	11.2
-41	0.1	11.5
-42	0.1	11.8
-43	0.1	12.1
-44	0.1	12.4
-45	0.1	12.7
-46	0.1	13.0
-47	0.1	13.3
-48	0.1	13.6
-49	0.1	13.9
-50	0.1	14.2
-51	0.1	14.5
-52	0.1	14.8
-53	0.1	15.1
-54	0.1	15.4
-55	0.1	15.7
-56	0.1	16.0
-57	0.1	16.3
-58	0.1	16.6
-59	0.1	16.9
-60	0.1	17.2
-61	0.1	17.5
-62	0.1	17.8
-63	0.1	18.1
-64	0.1	18.4
-65	0.1	18.7
-66	0.1	19.0
-67	0.1	19.3
-68	0.1	19.6
-69	0.1	19.9
-70	0.1	20.2
-71	0.1	20.5
-72	0.1	20.8
-73	0.1	21.1
-74	0.1	21.4
-75	0.1	21.7
-76	0.1	22.0
-77	0.1	22.3
-78	0.1	22.6
-79	0.1	22.9
-80	0.1	23.2
-81	0.1	23.5
-82	0.1	23.8
-83	0.1	24.1
-84	0.1	24.4
-85	0.1	24.7
-86	0.1	25.0
-87	0.1	25.3
-88	0.1	25.6
-89	0.1	25.9
-90	0.1	26.2
-91	0.1	26.5
-92	0.1	26.8
-93	0.1	27.1
-94	0.1	27.4
-95	0.1	27.7
-96	0.1	28.0
-97	0.1	28.3
-98	0.1	28.6
-99	0.1	28.9
-100	0.1	29.2

1	876	7.3	
2	69.3	6.4	
3	86.8	10.5	
4	35.0	10.2	
5	28.8	8.4	
6	14.6	6.3	
7	370	10.3	
8	2.0	9.7	
9	220	5.9	
10			
11			
12			
13	3.4	3.1	26.5
14			
15			
16			
17			
18	19.2	5.3	17.1
19	34.3	7.1	19.2
20	16.5	5.4	9.3
21	12.9	6.7	10.7
22	3.9	1.7	18.4
23	4.9	6.5	11.5
24	9.0	9.0	11.7
25	1.1	0.5	21.5
26			
27			
28			
29	15.1	5.0	6.7
30	160	55.9	16.4
31	160	31.5	
32	5.4	3.9	9.9
33			41.9
34			
35	208	5.5	5.4
36	57.4	5.9	4.6
37			
38	14.3	6.8	7.4
39			33.9
40	24.3	3.5	8.2

	1.9	2.1	18.4
b	1.8	3.6	15.5
-3	1.6	4.2	15.5
	2.1	4.5	25.9
e	3.1	5.9	
	8.6	2.7	24.1
+1	1.6	3.6	15.5
+2	6.0	4.3	20.8
	6.3	3.3	23.8
+2	21.7	3.4	43.1
	1.5	8.5	8.3
+1	1.6	1.8	8.3
+2	7.1	8.3	6.7
	2.7	3.0	
+1	11.4	7.7	18.8
+4	1.6	3.6	15.5
	7.1	4.7	27.9
e	1.6	1.1	36.9
	1.6	3.6	15.5
+2	21.6	4.2	44.2
	11.6	2.4	24.4
-1	1.6	2.5	17.8
-3	7.9	3.6	15.5
-5	2.7	5.4	30.7
	4.3b	1.5	33.3
+1	8.6b	5.8	23.1
+2	8.6b	5.8	23.1
+3	11.4	3.7	26.3
-2	5.2	3.6	25.8
-3	5.2	3.6	25.8
-4	0.8b	1.1	35.3
-1	2.9	2.8	
	2.9	3.6	15.5
-2	13.5	3.6	15.5
	5.9	4.3	24.4
	5.0	2.8	33.9
-2	8.3b	3.2	36.9
-3	8.3b	3.2	36.9
-4	0.1	1.1	25.7

+7	4.1	1.0	22	..
+6	8.5	1.3	164	..
+3	7.4	5.0	30	14.1
+2	5.0	5.7	20.8	..
+1	5.1	4.7	20.8	..
0	4.4	4.4	20.8	..
+2	1.3h	2.4	28.7	..
+3	6.8	2.1	23.3	..
+1	0.7	3.4	..	..
+4	6.3	7.2	..	..
+3	9.7	8.5	..	..
-2	20.0	1.8	4.1	..
-1	5.8	5.9	2.1	..
0	6.2	6.4	..	..
-5	9.5	1.5	15	..
-4	12.0	8.3	..	..
-3	4.7	4.7	..	..
-2	1.4	0.7	..	..
+1	1.1	1.3	..	..
-5	50	12.7	..	..
-4	150	2.3	88.4	..
-3	150	2.3	..	..
-2	10.0	12.3	..	..
+1	50	12.3	..	..
-5	50	1.9	20.6	..
+3	..	..	..	..
+1	9.3	17	15.1	..
-2	3.1	6.5	6.4	..
-1	3.0	2.1	28.1	..
0	2.0h	2.2	17.9	..

0.4	1.1	12.4
0.5	1.2	12.5
0.6	1.3	12.6
0.7	1.4	12.7
0.8	1.5	12.8
0.9	1.6	12.9
1.0	1.7	13.0
1.1	1.8	13.1
1.2	1.9	13.2
1.3	2.0	13.3
1.4	2.1	13.4
1.5	2.2	13.5
1.6	2.3	13.6
1.7	2.4	13.7
1.8	2.5	13.8
1.9	2.6	13.9
2.0	2.7	14.0

100  
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## RACING: TIM FORSTER SET FOR SANDOWN DOUBLE

## Walwyn's careful handling can pay off again for Special Cargo

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Fulke Walwyn has performed many fine feats of training since he first took out a licence in 1939, but few compare with the triumph of Special Cargo this month. Off the course for two years recovering from leg trouble, the Queen Mother's 11-year-old has been nursed back to peak fitness with immense skill and he has rewarded that patience with memorable victories in the Grand Military Gold Cup here at Sandown Park on March 9 and the St. Patrick's Day Handicap at Lingfield Park eight days later.

One look at those legs which include two carbon fibre implants and it is a wonder that he has stood training at all, let alone be firmly on course for a crack at the Whitbread Gold Cup at Sandown towards the end of next month. First, though, he must come through today's test in the Alanbrooke Memorial Handicap chase with flying colours. This is expected to do at the expense of Plundering, who jumped so well

when winning over today's course and distance earlier this month.

Mossy Moore, the winner of the Grand Annual Chase at Cheltenham on the first day of this year's National Hunt Festival, turns out again for the British Aerospac Rapier Novices Chase with an obvious chance of winning, especially now that Cambril does not appear to be all that he cracked up to be.

De Phuvriel will be trying to win the Royal Artillery Gold Cup for the second year in succession, but after that fall at Cheltenham long ago I cannot help wondering whether he will beat Quarrier, even though he is more experienced. Quarrier has the advantage of being ridden by Tim Thompson Jones, one of the most accomplished amateurs.

Romany Nightshade, a stable companion of Quarrier, could complete a nice double for Tim Forster, their trainer by winning the Royal Artillery Gold Cup. I thought that there was

much to like about the way Romany Nightshade attacked his fences when he won his last race at Newbury.

With Leicester abandoned already because of a waterlogged course today's only other meeting is at Ayr. The Auchans Maiden Stakes has all the makings of developing into a duel between Bounty Hawk, trained in Yorkshire by William Elsey, and Hafaf, who made the long journey north to

Scotland from Newmarket where he is trained by Harry Thompson Jones.

George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent speaks well of Hafaf, an expensive Sandy Creek colt who showed a lot of promise in his only races at Great Yarmouth and York last season. Now he is napped to beat Bounty Hawk whose form peaked off last year and ended with total and utter humiliation in the William

Futurity at Doncaster. Earlier in the season he had run Create A Star to a head at York. Judged on that performance he would have a favourite's chance of winning today, but I prefer Hafaf.

## Course specialists

AYR  
THURSDAY: 1.10.30. 31 wins from 191 runners. 12.2% J. Berry, 9 from 102. 8.2% D. Smith, 13 from 205. 6.3% D. Smith, 23 wins from 117 rides. 15.7% J. Lowe, 27 from 178. 15.1% M. Birch, 28 from 210. 15.2%.

away with the Maiden, qualified for three bumper class finals and may be fast enough to win ladies' races for Linda Cannon.

The PITZWILLIAM OPEN, won impressively by French Sledge, a 11-year-old gelding, was won by Spangford from Jimmy Lad (John Sharp) and the favourite Corked (Simon Sherwood), the best quality race seen at Cottesmore this year, among the unplaced runners being the Drunken Duck, having his pre-Grand National outing, Glenview and Cool Secret. French Sledge took up the running a mile out and repelled repeated challenges from

Corked and Jimmy Lad, recording the fastest time of the day. He is now a leading contender for the Strutt Park Men's Open championship for East Angles, hitherto dominated by horses belonging to Joe-Tanner.

All seven favourites scored at the SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE, where Robert Bellamy, son of the Garrow's clerk of the course, has won the Drunken Duck, having his pre-Grand National outing, Glenview and Cool Secret. French Sledge took up the running a mile out and repelled repeated challenges from

Merchant, the only other finisher in a field of six.

It was great day for Richard Lee, who not only saddled Lay The Trump and Freedom to win the Adjacent and Ladies' but also sent Charlie to win the HARRICA-WAY Open at Cheltenham. Corbett

Over a heavy going at the MEYNELL AND SOUTH STAFFS Pam Sherwin's horse, Ralibek, ridden by Stephen Brookshaw, made most of the running to win the Men's Open by eight lengths. In the Ladies' race, Susan Baxter brought off a surprise win on her father's Leam Lord.

## Results from Folkestone

Going Soft

1.45 HEADCORN STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

ZANTAC b by Sandy Creek-Frisky Matron

1.50 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

1.55 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.00 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.05 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.10 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.15 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.20 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.25 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.30 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.35 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

2.40 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

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2.55 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

3.00 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

3.05 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

3.10 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

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4.00 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

4.05 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

4.10 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

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4.55 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

5.00 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

5.05 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

5.10 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

5.15 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

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5.45 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

5.50 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

5.55 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.00 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.05 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.10 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.15 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.20 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.25 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

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6.35 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.40 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.45 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.50 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

6.55 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

7.00 DUFFY STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; 1 mile 2.5 fms)

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# Legal Appointments

## LEGAL VACANCIES

As a result of internal reorganisation, the following vacancies have arisen in the Council's busy legal section, forming part of the Chief Executive Officer's Department. A full range of legal services is provided for elected Members and departmentally.

### SOLICITORS (Up to £14,316 per annum)

We are seeking to make two appointments of admitted staff. The first, where good local government experience will be necessary will be involved in undertaking projects at the highest level, supervising the work of other qualified and unqualified staff and appearing as the Council's representative before Courts and at Inquiries. The more junior post, attracting a salary commensurate with experience would be suitable for a less experienced solicitor seeking to expand his or her role in advisory work (including presenting reports to Committees) and supervision of staff involved in conveyancing and common law functions.

### SENIOR LEGAL EXECUTIVE (Up to £12,369 per annum)

Previous local government experience, whilst desirable, is not essential for this post but the successful applicant must be capable of undertaking the more complex conveyancing and litigation matters, attending Committee meetings and supervising junior staff. He or she will act with a large degree of independence.

### LEGAL EXECUTIVE (Up to £8,944 per annum)

To fill this vacancy we are seeking someone who has made significant progress towards L.L.E. qualifications and who can make a positive contribution in the litigation or conveyancing area.

### TRAINEES

To ensure the future succession to the more senior posts in the section, we also wish to appoint, either immediately or at the end of the current academic year, two well qualified trainees. The first will undertake formal articles and must possess or be qualified to take the Law Society's final examination.

The second trainee post, which would be suitable for a well educated school leaver, will involve training to meet the requirements of the Institute of Legal Executives for which full support will be given.

The Council acknowledges the relatively high cost of housing in this area and accordingly offers housing, Mortgage and Relocation Expenses with these posts.

Write or telephone the Personnel and Management Services Officer, Manor House, Turners Hill, Chesham, Hertfordshire (0926-27833) for further particulars and an application form which should be returned by 12th April, 1984. Please state the post in which you are interested.

BOROUGH OF BROXBORNE

CLYDE & CO  
have a vacancy in their London Office for a

## Young Solicitor for Reinsurance Litigation

They require a Solicitor, newly qualified or with up to 2 years' post-qualification experience, to join a team of lawyers dealing mainly with the investigation of complex international reinsurance disputes and the conduct of substantial litigation. Some incidental work will arise in the fields of shipping and transport generally. The work involves consideration of a wide variety of legal and commercial problems, and there will be opportunities for travel abroad. Preference will be given to candidates with a good academic record and experience in commercial litigation. The rewards and prospects are excellent.

Candidates should apply in confidence, detailing career progression and salary and quoting reference 2089 to Mrs. Indira Brown, Corporate Resourcing Group Limited, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL. Telephone 01-222 5555

## Corporate Resourcing Group

Management Consultants · Executive Search  
Part of Bernadon International  
BRUSSELS · COPENHAGEN · FRANKFURT · GENEVA · LONDON · MADRID · NEW YORK · PARIS

## TAX

## Solicitor or Barrister

We wish to recruit an assistant or barrister of proven ability to join our Tax Department. The Department engages in all aspects of corporate and individual tax and tax planning work, and its members are required to possess adequate knowledge of the commercial and trust implications. There is a large element of international business and knowledge of a foreign language would be useful but is not essential.

It is important for applicants to have a sound academic record. Enthusiasm, flexibility, and the ability to work under pressure, individually or as part of a team, are also essential qualities. The ideal applicant is likely to be someone contemplating their first post qualification move. Consideration will be given to applicants who are members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants but now wish to pursue a legal career.

Age and experience will be reflected in the salary. Prospects of promotion within our firm are excellent.

Applications with full curriculum vitae should be sent in confidence to M. H. Charteris Black, Messrs. Simmons & Simmons, 14 Dominion Street, London, EC2M 2RJ.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

## CORPORATE LEGAL ADVISER

Commercial specialist  
for high technology environment

Wang (UK) is an outstandingly successful enterprise with sales turnover rapidly approaching the £100 million mark. The company's advanced office automation systems lead the world and the UK operation has recently been strengthened with the establishment of a Scottish manufacturing facility. A young but exceptionally able UK-qualified Solicitor is sought as legal

adviser to the company. The post reports to the Managing Director with functional links to both European and US headquarters. The individual must be able to counsel management in a broad range of legal disciplines including the preparation of sound commercial agreements, the handling of corporate and organisational matters and the interpretation of EEC and UK legislation.

He/she will, of course, be in a position to retain and manage external legal resources as required.

Applicants should have around 5 years' experience in the commercial department of a large private practice or in the legal department of a high technology company.

The remuneration package is substantial and intended to attract lawyers who are already very successful and well rewarded. Benefits include a company car, BUPA, pension, life assurance and stock purchase schemes.

Please send full career and personal details in strict confidence to: T. Edney, UK Personnel Manager, Wang (UK) Limited, Wang House, 681 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 4EH. Tel: 01-560 4191 or 01-847 1854 (24-hour answering service).

WANG

The Office Automation Computer People.

### CAMBRIDGE

## TWO YOUNG SOLICITORS

We offer good salaries & working conditions in the City Centre to solicitors, preferably with some post-admission experience.

**Litigation**  
Heavy emphasis on matrimonial work, some advocacy.

**Conveyancing**  
Able/prepared to learn to deal with all types of property work.

Please apply in writing: Christopher Evans, Vinters, St. George House, 1 Guild Hall Street, Cambridge CB2 3LX.

## ZAIWALLA & CO.

Firm of Commercial Solicitors in Chancery Lane, specialising in shipping litigation, requires a qualified Solicitor with at least 2 years' post-qualification experience of Commercial/Shipping Law. Salary commensurate with experience.

Write with CV or telephone:

ZAIWALLA & CO., 95a Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1DT. 01-831 7791.

Ref: NM

### SEYMOUR PERSONNEL CONSULTANT LTD

requires all categories of legal personnel to fill vacancies in and around the London area.

For further information telephone:

01-881 8033 or write, including cv to: Seymour House, 44 High Street, Chesham, Bucks.

### WC2 Solicitors

Have immediate vacancy for Assistant Solicitor within busy general practice. Preferably with one to two years experience. Salary neg.

Telephone: 01-242 8431

also on page 30

### CRIMINAL LAW ADVOCATE

Leo Abbe & Cohen seek young criminal law advocate preferably with experience but will consider recently qualified applicants. Excellent prospects for enthusiastic, hardworking lawyer.

Applications in strict confidence to: Jonathan Evans, 40 Churchill Way, Cardiff CF1 4SS.

## Solicitor

### Company and Commercial

The company and commercial department of this substantial and long established Edinburgh firm has greatly increased its institutional work in recent years. The firm seeks to recruit a solicitor with some years' relevant professional experience obtained in Scotland or elsewhere with a view to partnership and would consider an English solicitor prepared to pass the necessary examinations to qualify in Scotland.

Candidates should be about 25 to 30 years of age. Initial salary by agreement up to c. £15,000.

Please write in confidence with full career details to A.W.B. Thomson, as adviser to the firm, Selection Thomson Limited, 115 Mount Street, London W1Y 5HD or 15 North Claremont Street, Glasgow G3 7NR.

Selection Thomson

London and Glasgow



## HONG KONG

### LITIGATION £ City rate+

Young solicitors newly to 3 yrs. admitted with experience of litigation gained in articles and subsequently are sought by a leading Hong Kong practice who are associated with a larger City firm. There is room for those with general experience or with specialised experience of commercial, banking or insurance litigation or running-down cases. If offering general experience then procedural knowledge must be good.

The terms and conditions of employment should prove attractive to any solicitor working in London or elsewhere in the U.K. and will include good basic salary, worthwhile bonus, substantial rent subsidy, generous leave terms, medical scheme and travel allowance.

Interviews in London by Hong Kong partners shortly.

To apply: quote ref: C.94 to Reuter Simkin Ltd., 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852/53. Fax: 01-405 6852.

REUTER  
SIMKIN  
RECRUITMENT

## PROPERTY PARTNERSHIP

£50,000 - £90,000+

Substantial and long established practice seek to strengthen their property department by the introduction of a senior property lawyer to their partnership. Specific skills in dealing with institutional clients are sought.

Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and no disclosure will be made to our client without specific consent. Please quote Ref: RM/C.93 when applying.

Reuter Simkin Ltd. 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852/53. Fax: 01-405 6852.

REUTER  
SIMKIN  
RECRUITMENT

## Group Lawyer

### Property Emphasis

£25,000 to £27,500 + excellent benefits

For a highly successful, listed group in London, with a substantial property development and investment portfolio and further interests in a variety of other sectors.

The appointee, assisted by a corporate legal department, will initially concentrate upon the property activities. We therefore invite applications from solicitors, aged 34-42, with particular experience in conveyancing, gained at a senior level either in practice or within commerce/industry. This is an important position within a major group and only high-calibre individuals need apply.

Salary is negotiable as quoted and benefits include a company car, share option scheme, non-contributory pension and, after a qualifying period, profit-sharing.

Please write in complete confidence, quoting reference 1759/T and enclosing comprehensive career details, to: N.P. Halsey, Executive Selection Division, Pear, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 165 Queen Victoria St. London EC4V 3PD.

PEAT  
MARWICK

## REYNOLDS PORTER CHAMBERLAIN LITIGATION

We have a vacancy in our Professional Indemnity Department for a Solicitor or Barrister. The successful applicant will probably have been qualified for less than 3 years but will have experience of High Court litigation and the ability to handle a substantial number of matters simultaneously. Previous direct experience in the field of Professional Indemnity Insurance is desirable but not essential.

Starting salary will be commensurate with age and experience.

Please write with full details of education and experience to:

Colin P. Ellis Esquire, Partnership Secretary,  
REYNOLDS PORTER CHAMBERLAIN,  
Chichester House, 278-282 High Holborn,  
London, WC1V 7HA.

## Consumer Adviser

If you have recently qualified in civil law and are looking for a job which entails putting your knowledge to practical use, you could be the ideal consumer adviser we need to join our young team of legal advisers. You should have an interest in consumer affairs, the patience to sort out problems, and some office experience.

Consumer Advisers handle the consumer cases submitted to us by members of our Which? Personal Service, and give advice on a variety of general consumer questions including those arising from the Association's work and publications. They work under pressure but the wide variety of problems handled makes the job interesting.

Salary around £8,250. Benefits include 28 days annual holiday, LV's, pension and free life assurance schemes, interest-free season ticket loan.

Please apply in writing with full cv to Personnel Manager, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2.

Which?

## CUSTOMER SERVICES EXECUTIVE

Eurolex, the largest online legal information system in the United Kingdom and Western Europe, seek a lawyer to join their sales team. He/she will initially carry out a variety of sales and customer support duties. Subsequent job development will depend upon personal ability and inclination. The appropriate candidate will probably be in his/her 20s with a flair for handling people and business. Salary negotiable.

Contact the Sales/Services Manager's secretary, Sally Thomas, by telephone or reply in writing with a short CV to the Sales Service Manager.

EUROLEX

4 Bloomsbury Sq, London WC1A 2RL.

Tel: 01-404 4300

## LITIGATION SOLICITOR WC2

Aldwych practice with strong commercial bias seeks recently qualified solicitor to expand small Litigation Department. Hard, varied and interesting work. Young and friendly firm. Attractive salary. Please write or telephone:

Richard Frost, Asheltons  
99 Aldwych, London, WC2 4JF  
01-242 0282

### SOLICITOR

North West London

We wish to appoint a young personable and energetic Solicitor to undertake Commercial Residential and associated work in an expanding commercially minded practice. The ideal applicant will have at least 2 years' post-admission experience. Early partnership prospects are available.

Please reply to: Box 2183H The Times

### Expanding City Firm

Requires recently qualified Solicitor with City experience to assist busy company department involved mainly, but not exclusively, in investment work in the unquoted sector. Attractive and competitive salary.

Apply in writing with CV to: Miss M. Fairclough, Hill Dickinson and Co, Frongate House, Deane Place, London, EC3A 7LP.

### SALING COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LII/SL in Law

The Law Division teaches on a wide range of courses including law and other degrees. The person appointed to this post will have a major role in the development of the Law Division and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of students for the Law Division. The post is suitable for a lawyer with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a law firm or in a legal education institution. The post is suitable for a lawyer with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a law firm or in a legal education institution. The post is suitable for a lawyer with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a law firm or in a legal education institution.

### WEST END SOLICITORS

Requires recently qualified solicitor for commercial work, predominantly in the Entertainment industry. Must have experience in general commercial matters but experience in the entertainment industry not essential.

Apply with CV to: Box 2445H, The Times

## Conveyancing Solicitor

We wish to recruit a Solicitor for our newly formed Conveyancing Section situated in Birmingham. The Section will handle the conveyancing requirements of Bank Staff moved at its request.

The ideal candidate should have two/three years post admission experience in general conveyancing (but recently admitted solicitors will be considered).

The successful candidate will work with the most up-to-date computer and electronic funds transfer systems.

He or she will be offered an attractive salary and initially given a two year contract.

Please write in the first instance giving details of age, qualifications, experience and present salary to: H. G. Reynolds Esq., Legal Department, National Westminster Bank PLC, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ.

NatWest  
The Action Bank

## Unique Publishing Opportunity

We are a successful and rapidly expanding professional publishing company. Our primary areas of interest are taxation, banking, accounting, law and financial services for both domestic and international markets.

We now need an experienced Managing Editor preferably, though not essentially, with a background in one of the above fields.

The person appointed will report directly to the Publishing Director and take control of a significant proportion of the company's major information services as well as being closely involved in the development of new projects.

Candidates should have demonstrable managerial skills in the editorial/acquisition areas of professional publishing. Particularly useful would be experience with loose-leaf services, journals or newsletters.

A most important feature of the job will be the co-ordination of the outside teams of editors and authors, often senior professional figures, who create our publications. The person we are looking for will, therefore, have an understanding of the nature of the areas in which we publish and be capable of dealing with outside contacts at the highest level.

Please write enclosing CV and stating present salary to: The Publishing Director, Professional Publishing Limited, Albemarle House, 27-31 Chancery Cross Road, LONDON WC2E 8AU







# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM.**  
**6.30 Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Salina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; a review of the morning papers at 9.15 and 9.18; horoscopes at 9.25; Glynn Christian's culinary advice and Alison Mitchell's financial matters between 8.30 and 9.00.  
**9.00 The Craft of the Weaver.** Part four deals with tapestry (I). 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play. Ashcroft (I), presented by Chloe Ashcroft (I), 10.55 Ceefax.  
**12.30 News** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Covelade. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and South). Financial review followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Anna Ford talks to Dirk Bogarde and Kaffe Fassett launches the Pebble Mill Heritage Tapestry. 1.45 Check-a-Block (I).  
**2.00 Caught in Time.** James Cameron introduces more amateur movies in the 20s and 30s (I). 2.20 Film: *Hollow Triumph* (1940) starring Joan Bennett. Ruthless criminal fleeing from his murderous acquaintances assumes the identity of his girlfriend's boss. Directed by Steve Sekely.  
**3.40 Cartoons.** Barney Bear. 3.48 Regional news (not London). 3.50 *Magic Roundabout* (I). 3.55 Play *Shogun*, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.20 *The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse* (I). 4.25 Jackanory. Pamela Wilson reads part two of Barbara Seigh's *Carbanel*. 4.35 *Charlie Brown* (I). 5.00 *Newsworld*.  
**5.10 Treasure Houses.** The last of the series and Mark Curry goes behind the scenes at Blenheim Palace.  
**5.40 Sixty Minutes** includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40.  
**6.40 Harry.** With Russell on the stage of the Greenwood Theatre are the eccentric Kenny Everett and Katie Rabbett.  
**7.10 The District Nurse.** The final episode and the tragedy of the coach crash stand the community. A cottage hospital is a necessity and someone offers to finance the project as long as the person who runs the place is of sufficient high moral standard.  
**7.40 A Question of Sport.** A test of sporting recall between two teams - one led by Bill Beaumont, the other by Emyl Hughes.  
**8.10 Dallas.** The winner of the auction for the off-shore oil fields is announced and J. R. overhears Sue Ellen in an incriminating conversation.  
**9.00 News** with Sue Lawley.  
**9.25 Play: Under the Hammer.** by Stephen Fagan. A behind-the-scenes comedy set in an auctioneer's office where the provenance of an antique is the subject of a heated argument. With Peter Vaughan, James Maxwell, Michael Aldridge and Peter Bayless. (See Choice).  
**9.35 You Can't Change the World.** The experiences of Dr Peter McKewen, a GP in Belfast's dockland for the past 33 years.  
**1.10 Football.** Coverage of the Courage Soccer Six tournament in Birmingham.  
**1.55 News** headlines and weather.

## tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain.** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Horscombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 9.35; consumer affairs at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Flora Hughes, at 7.40; pop news at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; inside Johnny Speight's house at 8.10; video report at 8.35; Rustie Lee's cookery tips 9.05.  
**9.25 Thames news headlines** at 9.30. For Schools: Elementary arithmetic. 9.45 Describing things accurately. 10.04 Bringing goods from the manufacturer to the customer. 10.21 A German family on holiday in Austria. 10.43 The mechanisms of evolution. 11.08 Ways with words. 11.25 How water is processed. 11.38 Holidaying in France.  
**12.00 Cockleshell Bay.** Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins 12.20. Rainbow. Learning with puppets (I). 12.30 The Sullivan.  
**1.00 News.** 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. 2.00 *Crown Court*. Pakt Basher. A young Pakistani is accused of injuring a high-school youth. The Pakistani claims he was defending his uncle who was being attacked by the youth and his friends 2.30 *Comedy Tonight*. Highlights from the acts of top class stand-up comedians. 3.00 *Mr and Mrs. Quiz* game for married couples. 3.30 *Miracles Take London*.  
**4.00 Cockleshell Bay.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. A 15. *Beatnik*. Cartoon series 4.20 On Safari. Studio adventures with Christopher Biggins and guests, Susan King and Billy Dainty. 4.45 CBTV. News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*. Jackie is shocked when he is drawn into some shady dealings by Tom Merrick.  
**5.45 News** 5.00 Thames news. 5.20 *Help* News of a self help group for mothers with babies in special care.  
**6.30 Crossroads.** Diane Hunter has a showdown with Colin Sandie; Lisa Walters is the recipient of an unwelcome present; and James Wilcox faces a dilemma.  
**6.55 Reporting London** Presented by Michael Barratt. Graham Addick examines the Post Office's plans to close a thousand sub-post offices throughout the country over the next few years and what this will mean to pensioners.  
**7.30 Give Us a Clue.** Una Stubbs, Katie Boyle and Michael Cordice. Susan Solomon attempts to outguess Lionel Blair, Aidan J. Harvey, Willie Rushton and Vidal Sassoon.  
**8.00 The Sweeney.** Whilst tracking down a villain, Inspector Regan narrowly escapes serious injury and is forced to admit that he is feeling his middle age (I).  
**9.00 The Jewel in the Crown.** Episode 19 and a sudden death in the town of Mirat upsets the European community there.  
**10.00 News.**  
**10.20 The Food War.** (See Choice).  
**11.30 The Arkway Men.** Adventure serial set in the Greek islands.  
**12.00 Night Thoughts** from the Rev. Bill Todd.



James Maxwell and Michael Aldridge (BBC1, 9.25)

**● UNDER THE HAMMER (BBC 1, 9.25pm).** Stephen Fagan's comedy about the incidentally funny fringe of the fine arts world, has a hidden joke in the title. Add the words "and slides" and you get the Russian dimension that assumes a greater degree of importance as the climax approaches. A Van Gogh, put up for sale by the Russians at a London gallery is quite possibly a fake. Confirm it and the gallery loses face, especially as the Princess of Wales is about to call. But there is a second drama afoot. The gallery's head porter has accidentally put his foot through the Van Gogh. The hammering (not to mention the sliding) from the Russians, if the awful truth gets out, could unleash a cultural cold war. This is a wholly delightful and witty play, much enriched by the performances of James Maxwell

and Michael Aldridge as the gallery chiefs. Peter Vaughan as the involuntary vandal, and Peter Bayless as the picture restorer who used to cook up Dutch masters in this over-the-hill world.  
**● Anglo Television's documentary THE FOOD WAR (TV, 10.30pm)** has Washington and Brussels bickering their teeth at one another over a mountain of grain, against a backdrop of butter and lard of milk. To anyone not versed in the ways of political economy, it all adds up to farce. But, as in all the best farces, tragedy is waiting in the wings, and in tonight's film tragedy is represented in the familiar picture of hungry eyes in drought areas like southern Africa. The Food War supplies the context

## BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University: Modern Art.** 6.30 *Sulphuric Acid*. 6.55 *Biological Abstracts*. 7.20 *Energy: A Question of Balance*. 7.45 *Genetics*. 8.10 *Melosis*. Ends at 8.10.  
**9.00 Ceefax.**  
**9.25 Daytime on Two.** India from 1935 to independence and partition in 1947. 9.48 *Mathematics Two: 10.10 Part ten of The Boy from Space*. 10.35 *Britain's changing coastline*. 11.17 *Brazil's progress*. For what? 11.40 *Traders of the Middle Ages*. 12.00 *Ceefax*. 12.35 *The nonconformists of Japan*. 1.05 *Melosis*. 1.17 *Science: Trigonometry*. 1.17 *Science: Macromolecules*. 1.38 *Part four of the King King*. 2.00 *You and me*. 2.15 *Fighting the deserts*. 2.40 *Working drawings*.  
**3.00 Ceefax.**  
**3.10 Bicycles: Framed for Success.** An Open University programme that compares two bicycle frames - one mass-produced, the other hand-made for the expert.  
**5.35 News** summary with subtitles.  
**6.00 Film: Charlie Chan in Rio** (1941) starring Sidney Toler as the oriental detective. In Brazil he helps the Rio de Janeiro police solve the mysteries of two murders. Chan is called to use all his guile when one of the killers is murdered by a victim's wife. Directed by Harry Lachman.  
**6.40 Tickers Luck.** Episode three and Tucker is mobile once again.  
**7.05 Sparks.** Three more stories of young endeavour.  
**7.30 Jane Wai-time** adventures of the Daily Mirror's star cartoon heroine.  
**7.40 Top Gear** presented by William Woollard with Frank Page from the London Design Centre, the venue for the Drive Forward exhibition that looks at motoring in the 21st century.  
**8.10 Chronicle: Bath Waters.** A documentary that follows the work of Professor Anncliffe as she examines how the Romans tackled the problems of controlling Bath's hot springs.  
**9.00 Marti Caine.** Her guests tonight include Randy Crawford, Derek Griffiths and The King's Singers.  
**9.50 Arena: Jerry Lee Lewis.** Highlights of a concert given by the rock and roll singer last May.  
**10.40 Newsworld.**  
**11.25 We Being You Live Pictures.** The second of four programmes, presented by John Craven, that trace the growth of the BBC's outside broadcasting section. Ends at 12.00.  
**11.45 Ceefax.**

## CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 People's Court.** Former Judge Warner rules on the cases of the week that hit the news and the courts. 5.30 *People's Court*. 5.55 *People's Court*. 6.20 *People's Court*. 6.45 *People's Court*. 7.10 *People's Court*. 7.35 *People's Court*. 8.00 *People's Court*. 8.25 *People's Court*. 8.50 *People's Court*. 9.15 *People's Court*. 9.40 *People's Court*. 10.05 *People's Court*. 10.30 *People's Court*. 10.55 *People's Court*. 11.20 *People's Court*. 11.45 *People's Court*. 12.10 *People's Court*. 12.35 *People's Court*. 13.00 *People's Court*. 13.25 *People's Court*. 13.50 *People's Court*. 14.15 *People's Court*. 14.40 *People's Court*. 15.05 *People's Court*. 15.30 *People's Court*. 15.55 *People's Court*. 16.20 *People's Court*. 16.45 *People's Court*. 17.10 *People's Court*. 17.35 *People's Court*. 18.00 *People's Court*. 18.25 *People's Court*. 18.50 *People's Court*. 19.15 *People's Court*. 19.40 *People's Court*. 20.05 *People's Court*. 20.30 *People's Court*. 20.55 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Jordan welcome. Queen Noor stands with the Queen at the airport welcoming ceremony; a convoy of Beduin guards speeds the Queen to Amman; the Queen accepts a bouquet from Princess Haya, daughter of King Hussein, and his previous Queen Alia while Prince Hamzah, son of the King and Queen Noor, waits his turn.

## Duarte claims victory

From John Carlin  
San Salvador

The moderate candidate, Señor Jose Napoleón Duarte, yesterday claimed victory in the El Salvador presidential election but admitted he had probably fallen short of the overall majority needed. A runoff is likely in May with the fervent anti-communist, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson.

On the basis of a sample of 170,000 votes, Señor Duarte said his Christian Democrat party had won 45 per cent, the Republican Nationalist Alliance (Arena) 27 per cent and the establishment National Conciliation Party 20 per cent.

Major D'Aubuisson, the Arena candidate, remained uncharacteristically silent after the voting, indicating Señor Duarte's initial estimates to be accurate. The final result will not be known until tomorrow.

Because of guerrilla and other disruption, it is believed that between a third and a half of those eligible were unable to vote.

According to Salvadorean law, the winning presidential candidate must claim more than 50 per cent of the vote to take office.

Photographs, page 7

## Tisdall tells why she leaked memo

Continued from page 1

Asked why she had taken it in person, she replied, "Yes, it was a bit risky, but I took it round on the evening of October 21 and I was aware that there was a big CND march planned for the next morning and to have the full impact of the memo needed to be published in the paper on the Saturday morning."

She said her views on ministers' proper scrutiny by Parliament and on matters concerning Britain's nuclear armament were her own business. The programme committee said the paper published the story in time for the march and later the text of the memo. Then, in a court case, it was made to hand back the actual photocopy. Miss Tisdall resumed the story.

"The internal investigation then knew from which photocopy the document concerned had come. Fortunately a lot of people use that photocopy, myself included."

"Then they handed things over to the police, and then things really started heating up. And we were all fingered, and then we were all one by one taken for questioning at Scotland Yard."

"They asked me my views on my political opinions and they asked me questions about what I had done on that evening, and what I had done at work during that day."

Interviewer: Did you feel they were getting fairly close to home? — Yes.

That interview, on Friday January 6 this year, was the turning point.

Sarah Tisdall: I made the decision that on the Monday morning I would go in and give myself up to the police, because at that stage I still had not told my parents and the rest of the family what I had done.

So I told them over the weekend, which wasn't a pleasant thing to have to do, and then I went into the police on the Monday morning.

Asked what were the major factors that had influenced her, Miss Tisdall said:

"One, that things were obviously heating up, and I didn't really want to be dragged out of bed at 4 o'clock one morning by a busy great policeman. I didn't want my parents to find out what I had done through the police."

"It would be best that I tell them and I didn't want my colleagues to have to go through what I had to go through that Friday afternoon."

She then answered a series of questions for World in Action on her views on current issues, saying she acted partly out of political disengagement with the present Government.

"I felt that I had been let down as a voter; the policies that were being implemented both in my work situation and outside my work situation were having a detrimental effect — the cuts, the cuts in health, the cuts in education, and spending large amounts of money on weapons we don't necessarily need."

"I was having to work longer hours, my colleagues were having to work longer hours, the diplomatic service is having to cover more posts with less people, and when the results of that happened — the

lack of consular care, lack of commercial facilities — bounce back, it is always the Foreign Office's fault, the Foreign Office has got it wrong, again, not the Foreign Office has got it wrong again because it is not being given the money to have all the people necessary to do a proper job."

Interviewer: So you were being pushed hard for no very real objective?

Miss Tisdall: Yes, other than just it's not cost effective.

She was then asked about the Guardian's action in handing the memo back to the Government.

Miss Tisdall: I still don't think they should have handed it back, but that's a personal opinion because it resulted in my arrest.

What do you think The Guardian should have done? — Well, I think they should have broken the law. Now that's a fairly hairy thing to say on television. I think they should have destroyed the document and then have told the Government that they had destroyed the document some time previously.

would you leak the same kind of document again if you had the chance? — Yes.

What do you feel about the possibility of going to prison? — It is a possibility. I think it would be rather absurd to send me to prison for leaking that document which is neither a state secret.

It is a party political document essentially. I don't feel I damaged national security in any great way by releasing that document.

I feel I can cope with prison — it wouldn't be easy but you just have to grin and bear it.

Senior ministers yesterday

said that the Government, by the decision to prosecute, had shown the extreme seriousness with which it regarded the case. That having been done it was appropriate that the case should be heard at the Central Criminal Court.

Reacting to the charge of Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow home secretary, that the Attorney General's decision had been designed to turn the Tisdall case into a "show trial", senior ministers said that the Government would have been even more strongly attacked if the case had been heard at a magistrates' court and a heavy sentence imposed.

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, yesterday rejected a Labour plea for an emergency debate on the decision to prosecute Miss Tisdall.

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the First Division Association, which represents top civil servants, said yesterday the case strengthened his belief that the government should increase the flow of official information.

## Body moved

The body of Miss Helen Smith, the nurse who died five years ago after an illegal drinking party in Saudi Arabia, has been transferred to a sealed casket after complaints from staff at Leeds mortuary.

## Advocate in court with no wig

Continued from page 1

Other enterprises which the miners wished to buy were Jaguar Cars, the Daily Mirror newspaper group and the Yorkshire brewery of T and R Theakston. In addition, Mr Stammer said, constantly turning to Mr Scargill to ensure that he was looking at the right piece of paper, the miners wished to establish their own road haulage business and building society.

On the other hand, he disclosed, the union trustees wished the fund to disinvest itself of a holding in a company which was found to trade in pornographic and violent video films.

As the court broke for lunch a gaggle of reporters descended on Mr Scargill from the press benches before he had even left his seat, until the whole circus was hustled off the premises by an usher.

Mr learned friend, a model of courtesy and reason before the bench, then strode from the Royal Courts of Justice in a more characteristic impromptu press conference on the subject of pit closures.

The case continues today, as it must if Mr Scargill is to have his turn in the judicial limelight.

## Letter from Moscow

# Fiddlers on the Socialist bus

The Russians are an honest and scrupulously law-abiding people — in theory. According to Marxist-Leninist ideology, crime is the product of bourgeois society and the internal contradictions of capitalism. Yet examples of violent, criminal or merely anti-social behaviour keep recurring and in some cases are on the increase, much to the distress of the authorities, who are turning to sociologists to explain why a "hangover from the past" is still clinging on rather than obediently withering away.

Take the question of bus fares. When you board a Moscow bus you do not pay the driver, or a conductor (there are none). Instead you force your way through the crush to a machine, pop a five kopeck piece in, turn a handle and tear off a ticket from the roll. Trolleybuses and trams are cheaper at four and three kopecks respectively, but the same "honest system" applies.

It worked well enough in the beginning, but in today's more lax atmosphere an increasing number of Soviet citizens either cannot be bothered to fight their way to the ticket-machine or forget to pay the fare accidentally on purpose.

Older people tend to pass coins to hand — a custom said to be derived from the communal passing of candles toward the altar in an Orthodox church. But even this is becoming less frequent, and youngsters especially take a cynical view of fare paying — not least because the ticket machines are poorly maintained and the ticket rolls often run out and are not replaced.

All of which might seem fairly trivial, except that according to Moscow transport officials the city loses about 14m rubles a year — over £12m — in unpaid fares. Moscow is better off than other Soviet cities — it is supposed to be Russia's showcase to the world, and for that matter to visitors from the provinces — but it cannot afford to lose revenue.

One official said in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* that unpaid fares last year could have provided 300 new buses (most are imported from Hungary) to replace the efficient but antiquated bone-shakers which at present ferry Muscovites about at hugely subsidised costs.

But fare avoidance is also worrying because it suggests a steep decline in civic consciousness and an equally sharp rise in "irresponsible" attitudes to public property and the state, especially among the young.

It is still safe to walk the streets at night alone, and Moscow is a model of sobriety (and dullness) compared to Western cities. Both petty and serious crime are at a low level. But there has been an erosion of the civic duty and good works mentality which is supposed to underpin socialist society, and a corresponding growth of cynicism.

Muscovites still turn out to provide a day's free labour on a *subotnik* — a Saturday devoted to voluntary labour for the community — and another *subotnik* is due next month. But in many cases all it amounts to is a few hours leaning on a broom and chatting to the neighbours while cleaning up a local square.

One socially useful custom which persists is the collection of waste paper for recycling, with the reward of a set of books as the incentive. At the moment, 60 kilograms of paper (called *makulatura* in Russian) buys you a four-volume edition of works by Jack London, mistakenly thought by Russians to be one of the most widely popular Western authors of all time (for his socialist beliefs rather than his tales of man and nature in Alaska).

Even *makulatura* is open to abuse, however, as the paper Rural Life recently revealed.

It described how a 30-year-old rowing coach in Saratov — the kind of fine young man who ought to be a shining example of socialist morality — had taken to stealing newspapers and magazines systematically from mail boxes in the lobbies of blocks of flats. He got away with it because he was well dressed and respectable, and accumulated quite a collection of highly prized books (many of them unavailable in the shops) before being caught red-handed.

As far as fiddlers on the buses are concerned, the fine for non-payment is 10-ruble from one rouble to three.

As for serious crime, such as mugging or rape, sociologists say it is committed mostly by those from low income groups.

Richard Owen.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the Welsh National Opera, opens the new Rehearsal Studios, John Street, Cardiff, 12.

Princess Margaret, as Colonel-in-Chief, visits Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps at Aldershot on Queen Alexandra's Day, 11.25.

The Duke of Gloucester visits the Institute of Hydrology, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 10.15.

The Duchess of Kent presents the awards at the Annual Composer's Award Reception, Wedgwood House, Wigmore Street, W1, 5.

#### New exhibitions

One Day in the Life of A Picture by Anthony Green, Perth Museum and Art Gallery, Perth, Mon to Sat 10 to 12 and 2 to 5, closed Sun (ends April 28).

The Lost Rockers of David Octavio, E M Flint Gallery, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun (ends April 14).

Goat in Art — goats as featured in heraldry and the collection of the

Marquess of Tavistock, of porcelain, glass, bronze, Woburn Abbey, Woburn, Beds, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun (and Bank hols) 11 to 5.30 (ends May 31).

#### Music

Organ Recital by Ronald Frost, St Anne's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Organ recital by Stephen Cleburn, Leeds Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

"India" (with illustrations), by U. Weigert, Broomfield Library, Tapscottville Rd, Sheffield, 8.15.

#### Exhibitions in progress

Home's Heroes — Mycenae Greece: Change in the Inner City; Museum & Art Gallery, Chamberlain Sq., Birmingham Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (Moners end Sept 30).

Deities of Roman Cotswoolds; Cornium Museum, Cirencester, Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closed Mon, ends Sept 30).

Last chance to see "That's Shell" That is — an exhibition; Poole Arts Centre, Kingsland Rd, Poole, Dorset, Mon to Sat 11-8 (ends Sat).

#### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Rates Bill, report, first day.

Lords (3.30): Telecommunications Bill, third reading. Tenants Rights Act (Scotland) Bill, committee.

#### Liverpool air link

Wardair, the Canadian airline, will begin operating flights between Speke airport, Liverpool, and Toronto on May 9. The once-weekly flights will initially be every Wednesday, but in June Liverpool airport will be the only one in the North-west operating flights to Canada on a Saturday.

#### Turtle in soup

The Marine Turtle Newsletter, a unique learned publication whose title is self-explanatory, may have to cease publication shortly for lack of funds. Would-be donors are asked to contact Dr Nicholas Mrosovsky, Department of Zoology, University of Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1 Canada.

#### Approved products

The 1984 List of Approved Products for Farmers and Growers is now available, which lists about 700 crop-protection products and their uses, approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme, and also officially approved brands of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and related chemicals. To order by post, send £4.75 with your order to the Ministry of Agriculture (Publications), Lion House, Willowbank Trading Estate, Altrincham, Northumberland NE66 2PP. Price £4.25 from HMSO bookshops.

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### TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending March 18

- 1 Duty Free Yorkshire, 16.55m
- 2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 16.55m
- 3 Minder Thames, 16.25m
- 4 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 16.55m
- 5 This is Your Life Thames, 15.35m
- 6 3-2-1 Yorkshire, 13.55m
- 7 Fory Minder Thames, 13.40m
- 8 Shroud for a Nightingale Anglia, 12.50m
- 9 The Law and Mr. Telford, 12.20m
- 10 Live From Her Majesty's LWT, 12.20m

### Channel 4

- 1 1st Ice Cream, 8.55m
- 2 Treasure Hunt, 3.15m
- 3 Sands of Time, 4.50m
- 4 Call My Bluff, 4.25m
- 5 An Audience with Joan Rivers, 2.50m
- 6 Brookside (Wed), 2.50m
- 7 Brookside (Tue), 2.50m
- 8 Love, Sidney, 2.15m
- 9 Bewitched, 2.00m
- 10 The Last Tango in Paris, 1.50m

### SAC

- 1 Paddy O'Connell, 177,000
- 2 Taro Yamani, 163,000
- 3 Yip Yip E. L. H. TV, 54,000
- 4 Debrau Cam/Camell, BBC, 53,000
- 5 Treasure Hunt, 145,000
- 6 The Avengers, 96,000
- 7 Brookside, 94,000
- 8 Brookside (Wed), 93,000
- 9 Brookside (Thu), 93,000

### Breakfast television

The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the next — the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):

BBC 2 Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.4m (4.9m), TV-am Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.5m), Sat 1.7m (4.2m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

### The pound

	Bank	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell	Sell
Australia \$	0.58	1.50	
Austria Sch	27.70	26.10	
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.25	
Canada \$	1.89	1.82	
Denmark Kr	14.30	13.50	
Finland Mk	8.47	8.07	
France Fr	11.94	11.44	
Germany DM	3.58	3.70	
Greece Dr	160.00	150.00	
Hong Kong \$	11.54	10.94	
Spain Ptas	128.00	122.00	
Ireland Pt	2400.00	2300.00	
Italy Lira	339.00	323.00	
Japan Yen	441.00	419.00	
Netherlands Gld	11.32	10.72	
Norway Kr	197.00	187.00	
Portugal Esc	1.96	1.82	
Spain Ptas	218.00	209.00	
Sweden Kr	11.64	11.06	
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.06	
USA \$	1.48	1.43	
Yugoslavia Dnr	183.00	173.00	

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclay Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 344.0.

London: The FT index closed down 1.9 at 889.6.

### Roads

Midlands, East Angles: A34: Cotswold Road — Newbury road at Stratford, Staffordshire. A429: Roadworks on Wellesbourne — Slow road at Halford, Warwickshire. A12: Contrail on Bentley on Ipswich to Colchester Road, Suffolk.

Wales and West: A381: Single-lane traffic in Highgate Street, Newton Abbott, Devon; temporary closures on Abingdon Way, Monmouth road, north of Gibraltar Tunnels.

North: A6: Traffic lights in Preston Road, Whiteley Woods, north of Chorley, Lancashire. A696: Lane closures on Abingdon Way, Monmouth road, north of Gibraltar Tunnels. Switching of traffic lanes in Snow Hill area, Wakefield; delays.

Scotland: A729: Temporary lights and delays in Glasgow, Glasgow, Edinburgh, west of A701. Glasgow: With restrictions in Argyle Street between Dumbarton Road and Fintona Street. A74: Northbound carriageway closed from Leith to Leith, Leith; two-way traffic southbound.

Information supplied by the AA

### Anniversaries

Births: Alfred de Vigny, poet, Locher, France, 1797; Wilhelm Conrad von Roentgen, physicist, discoverer of X-rays, Nobel laureate 1901, Leinpp, Germany, 1845; Heinrich Mann, novelist, Lübeck, Germany, 1871; Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, architect, Aachen, 1886.

Deaths: James VI of Scotland (from 1567) and James I of Great Britain (1603-25), Theobalds, Bedfordshire, 1625; Giovanni Tiepolo, painter, Madrid, 1770; Sir George Gilbert Scott, architect (Albert Memorial, St Pancras Hotel), London, 1878.

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### The papers

Commenting on the budget crisis in the EEC, the New York Times says: "To most Americans, the Common Market's budget crisis seems as remote as rugby rankings in New Zealand. The details are indeed petty: only a few hundred million dollars separate the feuding parties. What's worrisome is that the budget crisis epitomizes a greater malaise. European nations, stressed by long recession, are becoming increasingly reluctant to sacrifice for the cause of unity."

The crisis may be resolved when the Common Market's foreign ministers meet this week. But the fact that it has dragged on for a year, derailing three summit conferences, suggests that the member nations have grown complacent.

The Washington Post commented on European budgetary disarray: "The real question is whether the British really want to stay in the Common Market and at what price and whether the Continentals really want them to stay." Asking how European is Britain's paper observed that five years of trying to negotiate a better deal for Britain had "brought out all the intransigence and abrasiveness in Mrs Thatcher."

## Weather forecast

Pressure will remain low over Britain. Most districts will have further showers or longer outbreaks of rain, particularly in northern parts where snow is likely on hills.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Angles, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Showers with sunny or clear intervals. Perhaps rain and fog patches early and late in place. Wind south west light or moderate. A little below normal; max temp 6-10C (45-50C).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Showers, some rain; outbreaks of rain; winds variable mainly light; max temp 6-7C (43-45F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Outbreaks of rain, heavy in places, some snow on hills; wind NE moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 4-8C (39-46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Continuing rather cold and unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits Dover, English Channel (E): Wind fresh decreasing light to moderate; sea moderating becoming slight. St George's Channel; Irish Sea: Wind SW light or moderate; sea slight.

### Sun rises

6.47 am 7.28 pm

Moon rises: 5.30 am 1.48 pm

New Moon: April 1.

### Lighting-up time

London 7.56 pm to 6.15 am

Edinburgh 8.05 pm to 6.35 am

Glasgow 8.11 pm to 6.22 am

Manchester 8.05 pm to 6.22 am

Penzance 8.17 pm to 6.37 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; 1, fair; 2, rain; 3, sun.

	C	F	Cloud
Belfast	7	45	sun
Birmingham	7	45	sun
Blackpool	7	45	sun
Bristol	7	45	sun
Cardiff	7	45	sun
Edinburgh	7	45	sun
Glasgow	7	45	sun
London	7	45	sun
Manchester	7	45	sun
Newcastle	7	45	sun
Nottingham	7	45	sun
Sheffield	7	45	sun
Sunderland	7	45	sun
Swansea	7	45	sun
Torquay	7	45	sun
Wolverhampton	7	45	sun
Wrexham	7	45	sun

### London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); humidity: 65%; wind: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); rain: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); sun: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); clouds: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); fog: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); snow: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); hail: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); ice: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); sleet: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); drizzle: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); showers: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); storms: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); thunder: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); lightning: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); hail: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); ice: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); sleet: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); drizzle: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); showers: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); storms: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); thunder: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); lightning: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); hail: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); ice: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); sleet: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); drizzle: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); showers: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); storms: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); thunder: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); lightning: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); hail: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); ice: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); sleet: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); drizzle: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); showers: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); storms: 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F); thunder: 6 pm to